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Spring 1986

THE RERWICKS OF ST MARY PARISH

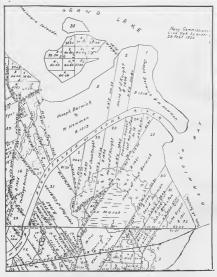
ANGLO-AMERICANS IN ANTEBELLUM ATTAKAPAS AND OPELOUSAS

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Bervick claims in lower St. Mary Parish—Claims of Joseph Berwick and William Newman (B-151) were derived from an order survey and estiments in facer of Joseph Berwick and his atter, Eleanor Birgila, who manifed Newman in 1798. The hirs of Thomas Berwick claimed his sud (8-1421) which he had acquired through order duriety. Like Birgila (Bylan, O'Brien) acquired his claim from William Correstock, whose disapter Related, married Thomas of the Control of the Control

The Berwicks of St. Mary Parish

By Michael James Foret*

When one drives through St. Many Parish going east along Highway 90, just before he nuclears the Akhalisay River he will notice on the right-hand side to the road a sign that prouchly proclaims the community of Berwick as the oldest estiement in the parish. In addition to its age benevick enrighs andher distinction: It was settled by, and for many years dominated by, Angh-Americans. Of thesis, Thorsess Berwick was the first to bring his family into the area, and for many coronary, solderly, and politics of St. Mary Parish.

In many ways Thomas Berwick and his desoundants exemplified the arch-tycical "American" to their Creole neighbors: they were active in politics and social organizations, they were planters, staveowners, and investors, and they were active proponents of technological innovation in transportation, science, and technology, in their individual ways Thomas Berwick and his descendants were among the leading citizens of St. Mary Parish throughout the ninterenth centure.

Thomas Berwick the Immigrant, though the properator of a once large and influential family, is norw ways still imperiodiscularized. Tradicion has that the was born 117-00, that have as a more than a many profession shared. Tradicion has the was born 117-00, that have as a Englishman, and that he immigrated to Louisiana in one Pennsylvania by way of the Mississippi and the profession of the Mississippi and Mississippi a

during the summer of 1779 as one of a number of "religious exiles" seeking refuge from persecution. Such a large number of armed Toreigners" worried Spanish officials, who disarmed them for a time. They caused no trouble, however, and evertually their arms were returned and they became accepted by their neighbors and government as loyal Spanish subjects.³

In August 1779, Thomas Bervick was actively engaged in the establishment of New Block, Men Francisco Bouliny, who had been sen by the Spaining powerment to establish the new settlement on the Teche, left the settlers on their own and returned to New Orleans, he put Thomas Bervick and William Handerson in charge of the abuse left to profine the actual construction.⁴⁷ This assignment was probably because of Bervick's engineering alias. Although we have been supported to the profit of the profit of the settlement of the settlement of the New Bervick and the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the New Bervick and the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the New Bervick and the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the New Bervick and the settlement of the settlement of the New Bervick and the settlement of the settlement of the New Bervick and the New Bervick and the New Bervick and New Bervick

"The author wahes to thank the Morcan City Archives Commission, which provided a crant for the preparation of the paper.

1, James A. Padpett "Minutes of the West Florida Assembly." Louissau Historical Quarterly, XXIII (1940), 365.

2. May Wilson McRee. The Natcher Court Records, 1767-1815 (Rahmore, 1079), 451.

3 Glern R. Conrad, "Fined or Foe? Religious Eriles at the Opelouses Post in the American Revolution," Mithiapas Gazette, III (Fall, 1977), 140; and "Some Observations on Annie-Sason Settlers in Colonial Attalcaces," Attalcace Gazette, XX (1986), 42–48.

4. Gilbert C. Din, Tusutanani Colonel Francisco Boulegry and the Malagueto Settlement at New Iberia, 1770, Louisena History, XVII

(1976), 199.

5. St. Martin Original Acts. Vol. 2, page 54; hereafter glad as SMOA, with volume and page numbers.

Berwick must have been a man of means as well as skill, for he was an active investor in a variety of interests in both the Attakapas and Opelousas regions. In February 1781 Berwick entered into a partnership with Nicholas Forstall and Joseph Carr to establish a tannery at New Iberia. In this venture Berwick and Forstall provided the capital, tools, and slaves necessary to start the business, and agreed to pay Carr a monthly salary as well. Carr was obliged to teach his partners' slaves the tannery business, as well as any others brought to him by them.6 In December 1781 Berwick and Carr contracted for the services of Ebenezer Crane and Francis Fleuriau, a free mulatto, to work in their shoe-shop during the next year. Benvick had an interest in another shop as well. In January 1782 he agreed to establish Thomas Beard in a shoe-maker's shop for a year; Beard was obliged to take apprentices and pay back any time lost due to illness.8 One of Carr's apprentices was his partner's son, Thomas Berwick II. During the seven years

of his partnership with Thomas Senior, Carr was obliged to teach Thomas Junior tanning, carrying, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Thomas Senior was obliged to pay for his son's clothing, board. lodging, and laundry during the same period.9

Like many Anglo-Americans of his day Thomas Berwick seems also to have been something of a land speculator. The files of the American State Papers, Public Lands, show Berwick and his heirs as claimants and/or recipients of grants in Opelousas at Plaquemine Brulé and Bayou Cannes, and in the Attakapas along Little Lake, Bayou Teche, and one unspecified location. 10 In addition to Berwick Bay, Bayou Barwick in present-day Acadia Parish survives as a place-name that attests to the far-flung interests of the Berwick clan.11

Berwick's purchase of a lot from Josiah Wallace in December 1781 illustrates the opportunities available to a man with ready cash to dispense. For \$200 he purchased from Wallace a 10 x 40 arpent lot adjoining a lot he already owned in Pine Prairie on the road to Natchitoches. In addition to selling Berwick the land, Wallace agreed to stay on as a tenant. He was required to build a house with gallery, cabinets and chimneys, fence in four arcents, and plant an orchard on two aments. After three years. Wallace was obliged to leave the land if Berwick so requested, 12

Thomas Berwick and his wife are identified somewhat differently in various records throughout the Onelousas and Attakapas districts. Thomas is variously identified as a native of England, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania. His wife, who is identified as Eleonore Wales, Helene Walles, Elenore Helene Birgitta Wales, and even Elena Ouzez, is also somewhat mysterious since it is not clear where and when they married. 13 Records also show that they had

6. SMOA, 3:2. For more on this venture see Certrude C. Taylor, "Benerick, Forstall, and Cert: Now liberia's First Industry," Attakapter Gazette, XX (1985), 68-72,

7 RMOA 247 54

8. SMOA. 2:60.

9. SMOA. 2:58.

10, American State Papers, Public Lands, 7 vols. (Washington , D. C., 1812-1858), II, 819, 821, 839, 841, 844.

11, Mary Alice Forterot and Paul B. Freeland, D.D., (Acadia Parish, Louisiana: A History to 1900 (Baton Rouge, La., 1976), p. 65.

12. SMOA, 2:51. with volume and page numbers.

13. Donald J. Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, 32 vols. (Eunice and Cecins, La., 1974-1934), I, 47-48; hereafter cited as SWLR,

returned to the Opelousas district sometime before Thomas died during the summer of 1789;14 however, several of their children had remained in St. Mary Parish.

The 1810 census Sists was Renyotics living in the Attakapas District. Thomas and Joseph.

Thomas Bereick II had married Rachel Comstock on February 16, 1795, in St. Landry 15 According to the Southwest Losilean Records, their sow sever Thomas III, born in 1797, and Guillaume (or William) born in 1799. They also seem to have had a daughter, Delphine, who was born in 1802 and did not survive to adulthod 1¹⁶ Thomas II, Thomas III, and William Bereick appear on the rolls of the 16th Militia Regiment, Opelousas, in 1814-1815, a fact which makes them veterans of the War of 1812. 17

The surveyor James Calibrar visited Thomas Berwick's plantation during his explorations of the Attalagas Country in early 1818. He desched Betwick as a cotton plantar, whose previous year's crop had amounted to 150,000 pounds. Besides his family and 'domestic servants', 'worle Calheart, Thomas Berwick Jowned three sleavs. ¹⁸L Later hat year, Thomas and his family moved back to Opelousas. Thomas Berwick III moved again a short time later, for in the 1820 census he is itself as a resident of Bayou Beaut in Assumption Parish. ¹⁹

issue as a relication of beginn beautiful price of the property of the propert

This was not the first marriage between Berwick and Bryan. Christopher O'Brian immigrated to the Bay area soon after Thomas Berwick, and like Thomas Berwick had a large family, it was only

14. Just, L 47.

16, SWLR, I, 47-48.

15, Bruce Startevant, et al., Loussana 1810 Census (Provo, Utah, 1973), p. 12.

17 Powel A. Casey, Louisians in the War of 1812 (Privately printed, 1963), p. xitx

Powel A, Casey, Louisiana in the War of 1812 (Privately printed, 1963), p. xii

 Walter Prichard, et al., eds., "Southern Louisiana and Southern Alabama in 1819: The Journal of James Leander Cathours," Louisiana Historical Clumininy, XXVIII (1945), 753.

 Morgan City ABctives, Census Records; 1820 Federal Census, Assumption Parish, p. 144; hereafter cited as MCACR, with nearth year of census, and page furthers.

partity (pas to demons, an argumentation).

20. Mary Brazisch Sanders, Selected Annotated Abstracts of Membra Book 1, St. Mary Parith, Louisiana, 1811-1829 (Prinnelly models) 1971.0. 6.9.

21. SWLR. I. 47.

22. No record of her death is available.

23, Sanders, Maniago Book f, pp. 30-31.

24. Ibid. p. 69

retural hat the two families should units. In September 1955 Christopher Bryan III married Nancy Ann Bereite,²⁵ 87 some other as yet unknown date Lube Bryan married Rebecca Bereite,²⁶ 81 in 1814 Elsanor Merriman, daugster of John Merriman and Mary Bereite, married George O'Brien, her mother's youngets brother-line-ser²⁷. Thus Christopher O'Brients four officien married married children and one grand-field of Thomas Beareld.

Children and other grand-field of Thomas Beareld.

Cristo Brien²⁸, including the safety of the O'Brien Pudigree and Related Families, Bereick Cristo O'Brien²⁸.

Crain O'Frien. ²⁸
Between 1813 and 1816 two of Thomas Berwick's daughters also left St. Many Parish. In Between 1813 and 1816 two of Thomas Berwick's daughters also left St. Many Parish. Into 1813 a list of persons subject to taxasion in the parish included William Prather, who beam was declared Agnes impogene Bermick, ²⁹ and John Merriman, marrist of barry, who was also called Poly-Berwick, ³⁰ But two civil suits fled in December 1816 show that by then the Prathers had mixed to Opelousas, and the Merrimans had moved to St. Marris, ³¹ Later the Merrimans returned to St. Opelousas, and the Merrimans had moved to St. Marris, ³¹ Later the Merrimans returned to St.

to Opelousas, and the Merrimans had moved to St. Matrix.¹² . User in West instance of University Mary, settling on Beyor Sale. John Merriman was active neveral picke by committee during the 1940s and 1856s.³² . Joseph Bewrick, never left the Bay; he served in th. War of 1912 as a segment in the St. Masy 1940s with the man of his descondurst, then, that the Berick name bocame Mary 14th regiment, ³³ It is with him and his descondurst, then, that the Derivick name bocame Sacolitads in St. Mary Parish during most of the intertestment and twentieth centuries. A Times-associated in St. Mary Parish during most of the intertest had been for intertest. A Times-article status on the Price year feature on the Price year of Barvick Say* written about 1950 identified, Joseph as refutatrally . . . The first, Though the author correctly states that Joseph was born on the bay that

bore his family name 3⁴⁴ county and the parish; like the majority obespit Bervick eventually became one of the largest planters in the parish; like the majority of his follow planters he switched from cotion and other crops to concentration on sugarcane. In the 1810 census he is isled as owning two slaves, ⁵³⁶ in 1820 he owned seven slaves, the males and four femals. ⁵⁸ in 1840 he owned 133 slaves, ⁵⁷ when he died in 1852 his estate was males and four femals. ⁵⁸ in 1840 he owned 133 slaves, ⁵⁷ when he died in 1852 his estate was

25. Ibid, p. 57. 26. Berwok C 27. Ibid, p. 18.

26. Berwok Crain O'Brien, O'Brien Pedigree and Related Families (Privately printed, 1970), p. 10.

28. Ibld, p. 64.

29, Planser's Banner, May 11, 1848, November 1, 1849.

30. Abid., April 6, 1848.

31, St. Mary Parish, La., Civil Suits, Nos. 133 and 173.

32. Planter's Banner, May 11, 1848; November 1, 1849.

33. Casey, Louisiane 1812; p. xlv.

34. Regrinted in the Morgan City Review, September 5, 1931.

34. Reginted in the Morgan City havens, departments, inc.

35. Startwant, Census 1810, p. 12. 96. MCACR, St. Mary, 1820, 144.

37. MCACR, St. Mary, 1840.

valued at an impressive \$83,072.50, which included the value of 26 slaves. ³⁸ During the period

from 1843-1847 and 1850-1854, for which we have precise production figures, Joseph produced an average annual crop of 93.5 hogsheads of sugar.⁵⁹
Joseph Bervick was respected throughout St. Mary Parish as one of its wealthiest planters;

his sons David and Nathan added chic leadership and political prominence to the Bervick name during the antabelhum years. David Bervick, who settled along Bayou Sale is ere miles south of Centerville, married Lociac Carrett on June 3, 1855. 40 Louisa's father, John J. Carrett, Rived five miles below: Centerville, and by 1856 his son-in-law owned the lands both above and below him. 41 Before the Chil War David Berwick owned and operated three plantations on Bayou Sale, including his seat if 41-mon Place. 47-mon Place. 47-mon Place 47-mon Pla

Like many agriculturists of his day David seems to have been always on the lookout for better ways of other fixes. In November 1494 the Frankin newspape, the Platter's Barner, reported on his experiments with firdino rollers at his sugar mills. After using them for several works, it said, he was "vell estailled" his them. The rollers were installed by a Mr. Leavil, a "wortly mechanic of this parish, who... has applied for a patient on he invention which he has no doubt of obtaining." The article went on to septia how be reviet's rollers were set up differently from others in the parish, and that he believed such a configuration would be useful to other Study planters. If we alrow in the Mr. Bernet's is one of our most practical and successful planters, the article concludes, "and his opinion upon the matter is emitted to great respect." The substitution of the matter is emitted to great respect."

P. A. Champomier's Statement of this Sugar Coop, Made in Louishan, Issued annually from 1550 to 1852, joine as a bottom-line evolution of David Benvick efforts. In 1644-1656 Benvick has a sinjel listing of 200 hogshadd of sugar. The next year, however, Champomier has listing of David Benvick and Company, In 364 Servick and Company in 1645-1659, well for listings for "Home Place," Tower diservick and Company, and "David Benvick and Company, Johnson Place." All 1652, David Benvick and Company, and "David Benvick and Company, Johnson Place." All 1652, David Benvick and Company, and "David Benvick and Company, Johnson Place." All 1652, David Benvick and Company, and "David Benvick and Company, Johnson Place." All 1652, David Benvick and David Benvick and Company, and "David Benvick and David Benvick and Company, and "David Benvick and David Benvick a

38. St. Mary Parish, La., Successions, Estate No. 796

Taken from "Comparative Statement of Sugar Production in the Parish of St. Mary In 1843, '44, '45, '46, 8-'47, (incomplete),"
 Plantaria Basner, February 17, 1645, and P. A. Champoreier, Statement of the Sugar Crop Marke in Louisiana (New Orleans, 1850 -1854);
 Internative Colde Companioner: White are did not in refuse.

Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Selected Annotated Abstracts of St. Mary Parish, Louislane, Court Records, 1811-1807 (Printle);
 printed, 1978, p. 23.

41. Planter's Banner, February 14, 1850.

42. Taken from Champomier's Reports.

43. Planter's Banner, November 8, 1849; January 3, 1850.

44. Champomier, 1850, 41; 1851, 33; 1859, 32; 1862, 32.

45. MCACR, St. Mary, 1840, 331; 1850, 2; 1850, 43,

Although David Berwick never held elective office, he was an active participant in parish government through his service on different committees of the St. Mary Parish Police Jury, He was one of the Ninth Ward election commissioners from at least 1847 through 1853, with his plantation serving as the polling place for his district during most of that time. 46 He also served from time to time as a road commissioner; in 1850, with his brother Nathan, as a director of the Upper and Lower Bayou Salé School District: 47 and as Collector of Parish Taxes. 48 Politically he was a Democrat. He was appointed as one of St. Mary's delegates to the Democratic party convention to be held at Baton Rouge on July 3, 1851, a meeting called to support the Democratic Southern Rights Convention of June 1851.49

David and Louisa Garrett Berwick were blessed with a large family, of nine children. Their

sons Joseph and Oscar became prominent planters in St. Mary Parish. Their daughter Louisa married another Bayou Salé resident, Dr. Shakespeare Allen;50 daughter Adalicía or Addie married the Centerville grocer Nathan K. Todd, 51 and daughter Mary married J. D. Capron, 52 David and Louisa also experienced their share of tragedy. In March, 1849, their five-year-old son Dallas died; in May they lost seven-year-old Armstrong to scarlet fever; and in August their youngest son Edward died of what the Planter's Banner called "cholera infantum."53 They also lost two daughters, Lella and Phoebe.54

Nathan Berwick, Joseph's second son, was the most politically involved of St. Mary Parish Berwicks. During his thirty-year political career he held many appointive and elective offices, and through the 1850s was one of St. Mary Parish's most active Whigs. Like his brother, he served on different police jury committees dealing with roads55 and elections.56 In October 1852, he joined the jury as the duly-elected member for the Ninth (Bayou Salé) Ward. 57

It was as an active proponent of the Whig cause that Nathan Berwick most often came to the attention of the readers of the Planter's Banner in the 1840s and 1850s. In August, 1847, he was 46. Planter's Ranney, July 9, 1840: August 12, 1847: May 4, 1848: July 18, 1848: August 8, 1848: August 2, 1851: July 31, 1852: July

28, 1853. 47, 8ML June B. 1848.

46. ibst. February 6, 1851.

40, JMC, JUN 19, 1851. 50. SWL/LV. 45.

52. SWLR. XVI. 48

53, Planter's Ranner, April 12, 1849, May 17, 1849, August 2, 1849.

54, According to tembelone inscriptions in the Garrett-Barreck Cemetery on Bassoy Salé, Lella was born on May 10, 1652, and Phoebe was born June 26, 1855. They both ded on November 29, 1853.

55, Planter's Banner, July 9, 1846; June 17, 1847; August 2, 1851.

56, Ibrd., September 20, 1845; February 7, 1850; January 17, 1852; July 26, 1853.

57, Ibid. October 30, 1852.

appointed to a committee to arrange a batheous et Certreville to promote the candidatios of Wings Zachary Typer for president and the (Taylor) ffrum, unwavering friend John Maddell' for the fourth congressional district of Louisians.§9 In September, Nathan Bervick and Seiphen Duncan were nominated as Whit candidates for the Louisian legistature.§9 In Colober the Planter's Banner noted that since they were running unopposed, their election was assured.§9 In estimated various state convertions as representative of St. Mary Parish Wingst.§9 and in 1852 the was again co-hooking a batheour, this time for Virilgo greated on the Colora and Certa and Certa

Nathan Berwick was, above all else, a working planter. Unlike his brother, he had only one plantation to run. His plantation had to have been larger than "Home Place," since he regularly produced almost double the amount of sugar his brother produced. ⁸³ Nathan had no slaves in 1840, 57 in 1850, and 87 in 1860. ⁶⁴

David and Nahana Berwick did sharp one more interesting characteristic: the willingness to lend her armans to commercial endorsements. In July 1847 Nahana, reported the Bannor, "Califord upon us., ... to recommend to the planters, in his behalf, Mr. Freeman Welch, as a Brick maker, He nored that Mr. Weich had isamed his raide in Massachusers, 'or an improved plant' 51 mile 1846 David, along with other planters, preserred testimonials on the reliability of 'Shupert's Plantend Washing Machine, 'which he had tested for several weeks in his home and Negro quarters. The testimonials, like many other news items and notices, were printed in French and Enrollish, ⁵⁶

English. We clied War Malan Berreick moved from Bayro Sald to Brashear City, which in 1885 can and last name in Johnyan City. Because of the destination or base of Brashear City records cluring the City War, it is impossible to know just when Nathan arrived there; but on January 7, 1856, he was listed as a voter in the dection to amend the acof incorporation of the dity. He was first listed as a member of the city council on April 10, 1899, at which meeting he was also appointed by assessor?

Nathan married first Susan Rochel, in January, 1831,68 and from that union were born

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58. Abld., August 12, 1847.
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Sp. Ibid., September 2, 1847.
 Bid., October 28, 1847.

61. Brd., March 13, 1852; April 24, 1852; October 9, 1852.

62. Ibid., September 4, 1852; September 11, 1852.

63. This observation is taken from Champomier's Reports for the 1849-1850 through 1861-1862 cane growing seasons.

64. MCACR, St. Mary, 1840, 331; St. Mary, 1850 Slave Census, 9-10; 1860, 14

6S. Planter's Banner, July 29, 1847.

68 dvit, May 4, 1848.

s67. Brashear City, La., Council Proceedings, I, 127, 173, 176, 179

68. SWLR III, 53.

Florida, ⁶⁹ who later bocame bits, ⁶¹ C. White, ⁷⁰ and sons Bereity, ⁷¹ Horaco, ⁷² and Clasence, the latter who died as a gleenage, ⁷³ Seans defined in part 1853; ⁷⁴ be, bear 1854, Maham married Olivia (Florida Robertson), ⁷⁵ Bee died as 1855, Maham married Olivia (Florida Robertson), ⁷⁵ Bee died as 1857; ⁷⁶ Bearing, ⁷⁸ How this a daughter, Olivia Robertson (Florida Robertson), ⁷⁵ Bee died as 1857; ⁷⁶ Bearing, ⁷⁸ How that 38 Robertson (Florida Robertson), ⁷⁶ Bearing, ⁷⁸ How that 1856, Maham married dagain, Mills terre or Calberter Colton, ⁷⁸ Who survived him at his death on October 5, 1869, ⁵⁰ She bore him the soon, Emitting, 20vd, and Nathama, ⁷⁸ It appears that when her hubstand died she left Brashear City to be near his family at Bayou Sald, since the 1870 census lists her in Connecting St. ⁷⁸ The Civil Warr and its attendant forticles left for smaller unaffected in South Louistinas, and

the Benricks were not among that number. In the census of 1800, Oscar Dudley Benrick is lated as an eighten year old living at his father house. § * I ment year the joined the St. Many Cannones, which was organized by the local planter O. F. Comay & * The Official Records of the Warr of the Absolitoring years as giregoed Lilutionants Benrick in Common Common (and the Common Com

in the 1850 census she is listed as 10 years old. MCACR, St. Mary, 1850, 7.
 Pfenter's Banner, November 10, 1869. No record of their mamage is available.

71, He died in February 1890 at the age of 44. SWLR, XXI, 36.

72, He is listed in the 1860 census as 10 years old.

73. He ded November 3, 1886, at the age of 16. SWLR, VIII, 30.

74. Planter's Banner, May 5, 1853.

75. New Orieans Times-Picayone, July 20, 1854.

76 SW R VI 46.

77. No beth record is available

78, MCA, Berwick Family Papers, FF 184.

80. SWLR IX 35.

00. 0710 4 04, 00.

81. MCA, Berwick Family Papers, FF 184. 82. MCACR, St. Mary, 1870, 13.

83. /bid. St. Mary. 1860, 43.

84. For the unit's history see especially William Arcenesus, Academ General. Allind Mouton and the Chill Wer (Lefsyette, Ls., 1981); and Monte Raphaul. Battle in the Barou Country.

he reaffirmed that oath.86

David Barreick and his children did not ten as bady as many others during the hard times of Benconstanction. In November 1869 the Planter's Barrier could report that they will held on to much of their lands on Bayou Sale. The brothers, Joseph and Oscar Bervick, and their states delide Todd, the paper recorded, owned at the land between North Bend, the Judge Robinson plantation, and the Garreit place. Part of the Clamant plantation, they noted, also be alreiched plantation, and the Sale that the Clamant plantation, they noted, also be alreiched 11 st 100.6 The David Bender Sale (11 st 10 st 10

\$75.000, a respectable seated for a Reconstruction patters 90. Eventually the training plantation on Bayou Safe passed to Oscar Dudley. In 1890 his biographer in the Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historical noted that he was one of the plantase who coopside the same suiton he had belote that OW Mar. At that time the plantation consisted of 1,500 acres of land, four hardered under collected of 1,500 acres of land, four hardered under collected of 2,000 pounds per acre. His state value of 1,500 acres of land, four hardered under collected of 2,000 pounds per acre. His state value is second rodict, was more than 3,000 pounds per acre.

Ocas Dudley, manded ites Virginia A. Durgan in 1966. Before her death in 1988 she bore him regio children, also cons and the doughters. In 1886, he manded Virginiahs sister Eveline, who was littled in the 1980 consus as a resident of the Ocas Remixis household. ⁹⁷ Following in the locating of this father and uncle. Ocas reveal soft her order of profiled princip to the St. Mary Parish Police Jury by Ocwernor Francis T. Nicholis, which office he held for two wars, and in 1989 he was a member of the St. Mary Parish Scholo Board. ⁹⁸ Held did Hart.

years, and in 1898 he was a member of the St. Mary Parlah School Board."* He died arter 1900, ⁹⁴ but Alahan Berwick was still living on Bayou Sale in 1860, ⁹⁴ but before removing to Brashear he apparently sold his plantation to his daughter Florida and her husband for, R. C. White ⁹⁵ His sons Beverity and Horace were farming together in 1870, their estates valued at \$10,000 each. ⁹³ Beworth married Mary E. Bell, a Bensher City teacher, or Just 14, 1877, ⁹⁷ On Just 5, ⁹⁸

85, Morgan City Archives, Criti War Claims, Genetiv. the United States, p. 25.

88. Moroan City Archives, Berwick Family Papers, Family Folder 184.

oc. no gar org rearrant and a specific and

80, SWLR, XI, 30,

90, MCACR, St. Mary, 1870, 30.

87. Planter's Banner, November 10, 1869.

91, Joid, St. Mary, 1890, 30.

92, William Henry Perms, Southwest Louisians Biographical and Historical New Orleans, 1891), 351.

93. No record of her death is available.

94, MCACR, St. Mary, 1860, 48.

95. Planter's Banner, November 10, 1869.,

96. MCACR, St. Mary, 1870, 30.

07 CW E YE 97

Beverly proudly announced in the pages of the Attakapas Register the birth of his first son. 98 This son, James Clarence Berwick, noved from Morgan City to Berwick in 1900. He took a medical degree from Tulane, and until the end of a long and busy life in July 1974 operated a home-office and drugstore near the Berwick end of the old Highway 90 bridge over the Atchafalaya. 99 Although Dr. Berwick married three times, it was only his second wife, whom he married in 1912, 100 who bore him children; his son James Clarence, Junior had only one child, a daughter. His sister Eunice, who married Emeric de Nix, had a son, whom she named Berwick. 101 Beverly's brother, Horace, married Mary Hatch in Houma and settled there in 1894.102 There are still descendants of Thomas Berwick in St. Mary Parish, but none of them bear the

Berwick name. However, through their influence on the development of the parish, and the placenames they left behind, this pioneer family will always be remembered. Though they have been overshadowed in popular imagination by their friends and neighbors the Caiuns, the Anglo-Americans were indeed an important influence on the development of the Attakapas, and particularly in eastern St. Mary Parish.

98, Attakepae Register, July 14, 1977. 99 Marrian City Review July 8: 1974

100. O'Roso. O'Rriso Pedione.

101. SWIR DE 50.

CC 02220

An Educational Experience

Lafavette, La., Octr. 8, 1904

Albert Delahoussave, who was severely cut in a personal affray last Thursday evening with Professor W. J. Avery, is progressing favorably toward recovery, although his condition is still regarded as serious owing to the severity of a cut on the neck and throat. In a statement made for publication. Mr. Delahoussave says he sought an explanation by Prof. Avery relative to the chastisement of his child. He maintains that after he struck Avery with his fist the latter drew out a pocketknife and cut his [Delahoussaye's] coat. It was not until then, Delahoussaye says, he secured a buggy whip and returned the assault. He says he requested Avery in vain to put up his knife and fight it out with fists.

New Orleans Daily Picayune, Oct. 10, 1904.

Anglo-Americans in Antebellum Attakapas and Opelousas¹

By Dolores Egger Labbé

To most early nineteenth-century Anglo-Americans, Louisiana was an exciting, if not mysterious place. It was a wilderness, a fronter. Few would have been surprised to read the St. Landry Police Jury resolution of August 13, 1813, which stated:

Resolved, that for the encouragement of destroying the wolves in this Parish, whover shall kill a wolf within the same after this date and in all due proof to the satisfaction of any Justice of the Peace, the said Justice shall thereupon give him a certificate of the same, which shall be sufficient vocable, and shall entitle him to the sum of two dollars for each wolf they killed to be paid out of the Parish tressure.

Not would they have been supprised when man tile, allowsh, Address turned in sovereity-her orcultimes if one interes. This offorwing star of the Legislation Courvol, passed in 1005, would share helpton tip one to these time. Am office they are the course of the cour

As early as 1805 Governor W. C. C. Claborow wrote to Socretary of State James Madison, that next to the area around New Orleans, the Opelousas and the Attakapas "are the most important Districts of the Territory-the Land is fertile, and well adapted to Outlivation-the improvements are considerable, and the

Settlers numerous and respectable...." In 1808, white visiting in the Attakapas, Claiborne wrote to President deffersor:

the Country of Attakapas and of Opelcusas which adjoins it is the most beautiful I ever beheld, the Prairies are extensive; replenished with the richest Verdure, and affording Food for numerous

describing the area was written by "An Emigrant from Manyland" living in the Attakapas and addressed "To the Plantars of Manyland and Virginia". The letter, first published in the *National Intelligences*, received

- 1. This paper is a slightly modified version of a paper delivered to the Attakapas Historical Society, December 1, 1984.
 - 2 St. Landry Parish Police Jury Minutes, August 30, 1813 and March 7, 1814.
- Tembry of Orleans, Act, Legislatve Counci, 1st Sesson, 432. For edd bossl information on Southern tember Sphane, see Ellott J. Gom, "Goupe and Bite, Pull Har and Scristoh", the Social Signification of Fighting in the Southern Backcountry," American Historical Review, XC (1963), 16–43.

4. W. C. C. Clatione, New Crisers, to James Modison, December 15, 1905, and W. C. C. Clatione, county Attakapas, to Thomas Jefferson, July 25, 1905, in Clamon E. Carte, ed. The Territoral Papers of the United States, Vol. IX, The Territory of Crisers, 1802-1912

widespread publicity after it was reprinted in *Niles' Weekly Register*. To "Emigrant" everything was fine in Louisiana. He could have been writing a pamphlet for a tourist commission. He was corrainly trying to encourage planters to come to Louisiana.

The "Emigrant" also mentioned the verious small towns where Anglo-Americans lived, such as Franklin. New liberia, Opelousas, and made special mention of Grand Coteau where Charles Smith of

Francis, New Boria, Opolousas, and made special mention of canal Custass where Lusian security of Manyland was preparing to double all not for a Number 100 to 100

combinate commentation, two yealth state, was less situating advantable pool state for the source of the state of the stat

A regio-American were interested in confiding opinions about tower in South Courisms. They were the for some first form of the Courism of the

As no particular sended to be of milm modest size. In November, 1811, John Pallrey wrost tem detadepase to effect in New Crisers in the coop policy in Sendencing a less at my medi number of hands. — Wil demit of: Provid Pleas who had rine field hands in 1826 giver mostly cotton, but by 1850 in where the hastest in Permayarish after have seek to beginning by one all a insortion or good had been water to be a send or the provide send of the send of the provide send of the send of

- Allies Weekly Register, September 18, 1817, p. 40, reprint of an open latter written on August 6, 1817, by "An Einigrant Iron Maryland" living in the Azakapes, to the "Planters of Maryland and Virginist," fest published in the Rational Intelligence. This same letter was
- Maryland* bring in the Attalogue, by the "Planters of Minighand and Virginia", for styclotheria in the National Molifigencer. This same letter was reported in the Operiusson Counter in 1864 and in the Attalogues Counter in 1960.

 6. James Learning Cathout, "Southern Louissone and Southern Albehams in 1819: The Journal of James Learning Cathout," edited

by Walter Prichard, Fred B, Kniffen and Clair A, Brown, Louisiana Historical Quarterly, XXVIII (1945), 92-93.

1826, Orramel Hindday Family Papers, Department of Archives, LSU.

- 7. John Pelley, Attidupas, in R. D. Shepadi, New Orlans, November 5, 1811, William T, Paliny Family Papers, Department of Archives and Manuscript, Louisiums State University. (Herester diald on Department of Archives, LSU), Dard Riess, in his situar, Elizaber, Fabusey 21, 1500, Dawid Riess, Tamiry Papers, Manuscript Devison, Tularu University, (Herester diols as Tularu), Miller, Manuscript Devison, Tularu University, (Herester diols as Tularu), Miller, Georgia Charles, Sand Charles, Manuscript Devison, Tularu University, (Herester diols Arch Charles, Charles, Charles, Manuscript Devison, Tularu), Miller, Manuscript Devison, Tularu University, Miller (Manuscript Devison), Mil
- brother, Affeed, Neer Baris, October 29, 1918, Devid Wests Family Ropers, Department of Archives, LSU.

 6. Optiospas Gazentis, quoid in the New Orleans. Argus, Jainsey 11, 1825; J. Carly's Stitreson, Sugar Country: The Carle Sugar Indiantly in the Sum, 1753 5600, 182-2005, NY, 1953; pp. 3525; pl. Lengrader, New Orleans, 31 Trions Clarifors, Coldosias, July 24,

Loadisine Pruchase indicated that "of the population of the Astacipas and Cyclosuss, a considerable part in Aprigo-IAmerican." in 1869 term of the Prenth Interest Commented that the reason and Theascopy Americans," in 1869 the government estimated that about 2500 white people level in the Astacipas and 2501 in the Cyclosus. The estimates were about one-third of these were Angily-Americans," to L. I.A. Hadded tha bollean down the estimation groups for 1840, using lest causes of heads of families to determine that anatomizely of the lambilities, it become the following statistics for these bods patches. St. (Landy) that of 577 anatomizely of the Individual St. (Landy) that of 577 population and St. Marry had 558 stamlies with 0.0, 3% of the within population."

These Angile Americans cause from damant every state, and, Exposulation 1.11

have a depondent and the manufacture of the manufac

leading planters, the people who advocated improved transportation and communications. Many were interested in politics, providing large numbers of elected and appointed officials. They were people who

warded to mistalari communications with friends, familiaes, and business associates in other parts of the country. To many of them it was asserted into low what was applied on allewather. They installed on mail anotice and compliance when it collegated or when it was size. They were latter winder, postage sentients, and remaposes accordes with warder they and disclered with some cost of regularly at (wheth meant and remaposes accordes with warder they and disclered with some cost of regularly at (wheth meant Coultrie, shite Pattiny of the Attalaças read the Criman Gazette, and David Reas subscribed to the Network Annual Publish (1984) and the Locialessa Casterla (1984). Prepare from Satirone. In 1819 the Nillae Annual Publish (1984) and the Locialessa Casterla (1986). Prepare from Satirone. In 1819 the Nillae disclose believed that a subscriber in New Cheester sould review be payed in the otherwise days and that does parts of Locialisma would receive it even scorier. Some area people also subscribed to imagazines. One subscribed to the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, keyt that journal informed of the various subscribed to the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, keyt that journal informed of the various subscribed to the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, keyt that journal informed of the various subscribed to the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, keyt that journal informed of the various to the subscribed to the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, keyt that journal informed of the various to the subscribed to the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, keyt that journal informed of the various to the subscribed to t

 An Account of Lisabilana, in Année of Congress, 6th Congress, 2nd Session, 1506-1507; François-Marie Penin du Lac, Voyage dans les deux Loufsiener . (Plens, 1605), p. 300.
 10, W. C. C. Calabore to Righert Sreft, Secretary of State, May 16, 1500, in U. S. Dopastment of State. Tembrial Papers, Chicana.

Sories.

D. L. A. Hackett, "The Social Structure of Jacksonian Louislans," Louissane Studies, XII (1973), 329-29.

12. The significant regration of the cotton planters from Miss saups to the Opelousus and Attalapas areas in particularly literesting.

This is discussed or membered in many places, including Robert Williams, Washington, Nesses poli Terestory, to James Mulders Devember 2, 1811, in Center, 47, Fredhoul Republic, 1952, and Heavy, Missel Brothamson, Weiner of Lousseaue (Baltimon, 1817), 287.

13. John Pathey, Attakapas, to son, John G. Palhey, Boston, March 24, 1819, in Palhey Family Papers, Department of Archives, LSU.

races at New Iberia, St. Martinville, and Opelousas. 14 These were literate people who wanted to maintain their contacts with other parts of the world; they were not people who wanted to retreat into a remote area in an effort to escape from society.

Some Anglo-Americans .wanted to read books, as shown in a plaintive three letter correspondence over a two week period in July 1822 when Mary Weeks urged her brother and a friend to send her some books from St. Martinville to Parc Perdu. She wrote, "I have noting to read and the weather is so gliomy [sic] that it gives me the hombles "15

When they entertained, Anglo-Americans in the Attakapas did not forget their national holidays. They held numerous balls to celebrate July 4th and Washington's birthday in towns like Franklin, St. Martinville, and even in Vermillorwille. These balls were attended by most prominent people in the area, with people coming from adjoining parishes to participate.16 Many of the wealthier Anglo-Americans went ot New Orleans for the winter season. State supreme court justice Alexander Porter, a native of Ireland and resident of St. Mary Parish, entertained many of these people. Mrs. Basil Hall, a rather critical Englishwoman, described one such dinner at Judge Porter's home by explaining that when a gentleman was asked to carve a roast or fowl, he "hacks and hews the unfortunate joint or fowl into great juncks" and

proceeded to ask what piece each person wanted. Mrs. Hall pointed out that "in England we suppose no part is to be eaten whilst the breast remains." She added that Americans in Louisiana heaped too much food on

Franklin, February 21, 1822, David Weeks Family Papers, Department of Archives, I SU

their plates and reminded her very much of an English servants' hall. 17 How did these people get along with their French neighbors? Many of them had little day to day contact with small French farmers any more than they had contact with anyone else. Various writers commented that French and Anglo-Americans in rural areas got along better than the two groups did in New Orleans.18 Most Anglos seem to have got on rather well with those French people thay considered their social equals. Some were political enemies; others were political alles. Many of these Anglos married young French people of the area. David Rees and even Governor Claiborne married young women from the Attakapas. In 1818 Charles Conrad recommended that his brother Alfred, who was going to school in the

Attakapas, "keep with the French boys as much as possible ... you will gain more by this than by studying To his brother he emphasized the importance of learning to speak French.19 John Palfrey, in 1815, wrote that he wanted his sons to "live with the local family where they will have every advantage of learning

14. New Orleans County, June 19, 1820; John Pelfrey to son Edward, September 8, 1816; Palfrey Family Papers; George Morgan to David Rees, December 6, 1804 and Docember 15, 1806, David Rees Family Papers, Tulane; Alebonal Intelligencer, August 23, 1823; Alles Weekly Register, June 26, 1819; Darriel DeVinne, St. Martmylle to editor, December 24, 1819, Methodist Magazine, p. 76; and S.H., St. Martrnille,, to editor, May 4, 1831, American Turf Register and Sporting Megazine, August, 1831, 601-603.

15. M. Brashear, St. Martmelle to Mery Weeks, Parc Perdu, July 4, 1822; Mary Weeks, Parc Perdu to brother Alfred Conrad, St. Martinville, July 17, and July 19, 1822, David Weeks Family Papers, Department of Archives, LSU.

16. C. M. Conred, near Frankin, to brother Alfred at Vermillion Bridge, July 18, 1819; John Taylor, St. Martimille, to Alfred Conrad,

17. Margaret Hell, The Aristocrafic Journey: Being the Outspoken Letters of Mrs. Basil Hall Written During a Fourteen Months

Sojoum in America, 1827-28, edited by Una Pope-Hernessy (New York, 1931), pp. 257-58.

18. Timothy First, Resollections of the Past Ten Years (Boston, 1826), p. 34; William Henry Sparks, The Memories of Fifty Years . . . , 3rd ed. (Philadelphia, 1872), p. 642.

19. C. M. Conred, near New Orleans, to brother Alfred Conred, St. Martinville, July 25, 1818, David Weeks Family Pepers, Department of Archives, LSU.

the French language correctly and at the same time the most correct habits and manners. ²⁰⁰ Centainly there were problems, but many of them seem to be problems of social class rather than of national background. Would these Anglo-Americans have been any more plessed to associate socially with an Alabama fill farmer who migrated to North Louisiana than they would have been pleased to associate with an Acadian trapper? It is chulchful.

Many of these Americans were trying to copy the lives of Virginia gentlemen, no matter where they themselves were from and no matter how imperfectly. They were trying to do what the Virginia settlers, themselves, and trivial to do one hundred and fifty years earlier when they attempted to become copies of the English sportly. Interestingly enough, Virginia of the late eighteenth century was a place in transfron test, and a question of interest to those who want to know more about Angio-Americans in the Attalepas is, and a question of interest to those who want to know more about Angio-Americans in the Attalepas is,

"What Virginie were these Anglo-Americans trying to copy?"

All present is great amount of exclament concenting Virginia and Maryland in the late eighteenth controlly exists among behalface. A runber of ordises in the William and Maryland in the late eighteenth and that draws and in the recent book, heads the Great House, Duniel (Blass Shink and Maryland Blass Shink and House of the Control of the of the Control

The Anglo-Americans were an important group in Southwest Louisiana in the early nineteenth century. To learn more about these people in the 1820s, we might want to read more about Virginians in the lateighteenth century. To do so would surely bring a better understanding of their attitudes toward religion family life, and community involvement.

 John Palfrey, New Orleans, to sear Emily Philips, Boston, December 24, 1810, William T. Palfrey Family Papers, Department of Archives, USU.

21. Daniel Blake Smith, Inside the Great House: Planter Life in Eighteenth-Century Chasepooke Society (thace, N. Y., 1980), p. 22.

22. Rhys Isaac, The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790 (Chapel Hil. N. C., 1982), p. 322.

Index to St. Martin Parish Estates 1804 - 1900

Compiled by Rehecca Ratiste (Continued from Vol. XX, No.4)

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2871 2939	Fauries, J. Pierre	May 8, 1894
2941	Fontenette, Andre Fruse, Alcindor	November 4, 1896
2943	Fournet, Alfred & Leon. Emancipation.	November 13, 1896 December 5, 1896
3014	Frederick, Melanie, wife of Simeon Betancourt	January 25, 1900
	-G-	
43	Guilbeau, Charles	August 1809
48	Guidry, Augustin	November 1900

November 1809

June 1810

July 1811

April 1812

June 1812

August 1812

April 1813

April 1813

June 1813

May 1814

June 1814

July 1799

March 1815

August 1815

January 1816

February 1816

December 1816

January 1818

June 1817

June 1818

August 1818

September 1818

November 1818

November 1818

January 1819

October 1814

Guidry, Augustin

Garrigou, J. A.

59-60

93

108

134

167

188

226

228

268

286

296

300

303

316

Gretian, Mary, Will.

Grevemberg, Louis

Guilbault, Amand

Guenard Nicholas

Granger, Jean-Baptiste

Giroir, Joseph. Will.

Grevemberg, François

Gaillard Pierre, Inventory

Giroir, Ann. Will

Guilbeau, Joseph

Guidry, Olivier

Gaillard, Pierre

George, Julien

Gobelet Los

Gougon, Etienne

Granger, Joseph

Grevemberg, Bart,

Guidry, Olivier (Canada)

Guidry, Victorin & Wife

and his last wife

Grevemberg, François Widow

Guilbeau, Ludivine, wife of Michel Cormier

Guilbeau, Felix Wid. Sylvain Broussard

Grevemberg, Louise, wife of A. Dumartrait

Gaillard, Pierre (alias La Rochelle). Settlement of Estate.

Grange, Charles. Inventory of the Estate in community between him

YEAR OPENED

February 1819 November 1819

June 18, 1838

March 31, 1840

March 13, 1841

August 8, 1842

August 12, 1842

October 29, 1842

November 8, 1842

January 11, 1843

November 10, 1843

October 10, 1844

March 3, 1845

March 22, 1845

March 24, 1843

December 21, 1839

December 15, 1840

February 22, 1841

December 24, 1841

342	Gucho, Françoise, wife of Pierre Carmouche. Last Will.	November 1819
347	Guedon, Bonne Angelique, Wid. Jean Bte. Denerner	December 1819
3 53	Greig, George	April 1820
367	Guilbeau, David	June 1820
371	Guilbeau, Jean Charles	August 1820
3 73	Giroir, Fermin, Senior	September 1820
3.74	Granger, Simon	September 1820
377	Giroir, Fermin, Jr. (senior Giroud)	October 1820
430	Gauthier, Jean Marie Domingue, Confirmation	December 1821
447	Gauthier, Lise Grevemberg Wid. Francois	August 1822
451	Guilbeau, Joseph	September 1822
461	Guilbeau, Francois & wife	November 1822
470	Gonsoulin, Jean Francois	January 1823
486	Guilchrist, Gullaime	July 1823
529	Guilbeau, Jean Charles, Jr.	May 1825
543	Guidry, Pierre, Sr. Last Will & Testament.	November 1825
544	Guilbeau, Cilesie, wife of Elize Dupuy.	November 1825
586	Gauthier, Emilie. Appt. of Curator adbona	September 1827
619	Gonsoulin, Valcourt	January 1829
626	Guilbeau, Alexandre	July 1829
643	Giroir, Joseph. Last Will.	March 1830
711	Guilbeau, Anastasie, Wid. Jos. Hache	March 1833
718	Gonsoulin, Ursin	July 1833
737	Guilbeau, Godefroy. Last Will.	September 1833
782	Gonsoulin, Marie Arsene	August 17, 1835
791	Guilbeau, Marguerite, wife of J. Bte Huval	December 1, 1835
809	Guidry, Arsene, wife of Jos. Dejean	June 18, 1836
817	Guyon, Comelius	September 29, 1836
819	Gonsoulin, François D.	November 10, 1836

Gonsoulin, Harpin & Isabelle Miguez, wife

Guenard. Delphine, wife of Leufroy Roy

George, Edward, f.m.c. Appt. of tutor.

Guidry, Adelaide, Wid. Onezime Patin

Guidry, Aspasie, Wid. Eloy Landry

Gilbert, François

Gardener, William D.

Granger, Laurent

Guilbeau, Adrien

Gilzinger, François

Gary, Louis

Greig, William

Gonsoulin, Celeste, wife of Franc, C. Boutte

Gauthier, Emerienthe, wife of Aut. Aug. Nevat

Guidroz, Marie Sidonise, wife of Pierre Bergeron

Gradeniso, Hilaire (Sale of slaves belong, to succ'n.)

Guidry, Arthemise, wife of Jno. H. Thomas

NAME

ESTATE NO.

867

897

905

927

943

962

963

965

968

982

1001

1031

1041

1042

Green, Elisha

Attakapas Gazette

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1045	Guidry, Julien	April 19, 1845
1069	Gonsoulin, Jean Baptiste	December 18, 1845
1099	Geneneve, Jean Louis, f.m.c.	May 26, 1846
1113	Gaspard, Charles	October 26, 1846
1120	Guidroz, Jean Baptiste	January 23, 1847
1140	Garrio, Cesaire	July 24, 1847
1141	Grevemberg, Alex., f.m.c. Testament	September 20, 1847
1192	Guilbeau, Madeline, Wid. Alex, Barras	August 28, 1848
1199	Guilbeau, Onezime. Family meeting.	December 16, 1848
1222	Guilbeau, Julie, Wid. Teronoe Bienvenu	May 7, 1849
1243	Guilbeau, Godefroy	January 19, 1850
1244	Guilbeau, Edward	January 24, 1850
1267	Gonsoulin, St. Clair	December 7, 1850
1274	Gatch, Marie Azelie, wife of Raph. Segura	December 16, 1850
1278	Gonsoulin, Joseph	January 31, 1851
1294	Guilbert, Josephine, wife of Jach, Begnaud	June 16, 1851
1318	Gergenson, Sophie, appt. of Datin, tutor	February 19, 1852
1325	Guerrero, Jean A.	April 12, 1852
1345	Gario (Gary), Joseph	December 18, 1852
1353	Gonsoulin, St. Clair. Widow of	January 20, 1853
1366	Gutriche, Pierre	April 23, 1853
1386	Guilbeau, Adolphe	September 20, 1853
1414	Giroir, Amedee	March 13, 1854
1422	Greig, Henry	April 24, 1854
1442	Griffith, Willis P.	October 23, 1854
1456	Guidry, Anastasie, Wid. David Rees	February 27, 1855
1467	Guilbeau, Adrien (see file no. 1689)	May 4, 1855
1479	Gradenigo, Christine	October 10, 1855
1480	Gradenigo, Celestine	October 10, 1855
1488	Guidry, Victoire, Wid. Valerien Dugas	November 14, 1855
1492	Gradenigo, Aurore, wife of Alcide Fuselier	November 19, 1855
1500	Guil beau, Charles	November 29, 1855
1526	Graouille, Isidore. Emancipation.	April 19, 1856
1581	Guilbeau, Arsene, wife of Dosite Breaux	December 15, 1857
1593	Guilbeau, Joseph	February 1, 1858
1632	Gillard, Joseph B.	May 27, 1859
1635	Guthrie, Valentine	June 7, 1859
1636	Green, John	June 8, 1859
1647	Garryo, Clementine, wife of Belizaire Romero	June 8, 1859
1689	Guilbeau, Adrien (includes file no. 1467)	1860
1697	Guidry, Pierre	1860
1709	Gerard, Alexandre	1860
1750	Guidry, Marguenite, Wid. Pierre Broussard	1862
1754	Guilbeau, Joseph Sosthene	1862
1780	Gutrich, Oliva, wife of Nicholas Hebert	1863
1769	Georgin, Jean	1863
1802	Guilbeau, Seraphine, wife of M. Langlois	1863

Attakapas Gazette ESTATE NO. . Guidry, Alfred 1806 Guidry, Eusene Gilbert, Josette, wife of Joachim Begnaud January 1864 April 1864 1827 Gatt, Adele, Wid. Henry Greig November 1864 Girard, Jean Baptiste 1841 December 1864 Guidry, Scholastique, Wid. Marcelin Melancon March 1865 1851 Guidry, Hypolite April 1865 Gario, Joseph & Adele Delphine Lopez Guidry, Alexandre, fils April 1865 April 1865

Guilbeau, Julien

1858 1862 Guilbeau, Michel Guidry, Azelie Marie

Guidry, Julie Gutriche, Guillaume

1891 Guidry, Don Louis 1901 Garrio, Nathalie, wife of Duplein Roman

1909 Giroir, Simon Onezime

Grossin, Françoise Marie, Wid. V. Moraist

1899

Giroir, Joseph Garrio, Louis & his wife 1934 Graubois, Claude

1943 Guidry, Olivier P. Gonsoulin, Alfred. Emancipation. 1948

1964 1983

2015 2016

2022 2056 2065

2074 2101

2140

2193

2196

2201

Guilbeau, Emile Guidry, Etienne Dassas Guidry, Uranie Guidry, Antonie Gaukendorff, Harus N. Guilbeau, Omer

Gario, Euphrosine

Guidry, Placide

Gutriche, Marie Clothilde

Guirard, Jacques Auguste

Goetz, Carl Christian Melantius

Greig, William Gaston, Jean Baptiste Gonsoulin, Luzincourt Guilbeau, Jules Gary, Anatole

Guidry, Jos. P.

Guth, George

Gardemal, Titus

Guidry, Therence Guidry, Ernest

Gravis, Celeste, wife of Nicholas Derousselle Guidry, Joseph Desma

Gonsoulin, Marie Clelie, wife of Ulinor Dugas

September 1867 November 1867

December 1867 December 1867

December 1867 February 1868 February 1868

1863

1863

August 1865

September 1865

September 1865

September 1865

September 1865

September 1865 January 1866

January 1866

January 1866

January 1866

January 1866

January 1866

1866

1866

1866

1867 1867

1867 July 1867

April 1868 May 1868 March 1868

July 1868

February 1869 October 1869

December 1869

February 1870

Attakapas Gazette

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2204	Guilbeau, Marie, Wid. Jean Begnaud	February 1870
2232	Green, Elizabeth	May 2, 1871
2236	Guilbeau, Anais, wife of Denis Talley	September 19, 1871
2238	Guidry, Alexandre	October 11, 1871
2248	Giroir, Alexandre. Emancipation.	February 20, 1872
2261	Gueniot, E. Napoleon	December 21, 1872
2264	Glynn, John & Marguerite Nolan	January 15, 1873
2289	Govit, Jean Baptiste	August 11, 1874
2298	Guilbeau, Chas. M.	January 21, 1875
2307	Guidry, Julien	March 22, 1875
2312	Guidry, Eugene. Emancipation.	July 21, 1875
2341	Greenway, Leonide	May 12, 1876
2342	Graham, C. M.	June 5, 1876
2349	Gillard, Celestine Leontine	January 9, 1877
2350	Guilbeau, Adolphina	January 25, 1877
2364	Giroir, Marguerite	August 20, 1877
2372	Gaffay, Brigette	November 26, 1877
2381	Guidry, Jules. Emancipation.	February 26, 1878
2392	Gauthler, Charles	September 5, 1878
2400	Guidry, Jos. Treville	December 20, 1878
2401	Gauthreau, Suiron. Emancipation	December 24, 1878
2444	Gauthreaux, Fadora. Family meeting in favor.	February 13, 1880
2461	Gradenigo, Hilaire	October 2, 1880
2477	Gary, L. Jules	February 10, 1881
2499	Guilbeau, Noelie Julie. Emancipation.	October 4, 1881
2520	Gillard, Cyprien	June 29, 1882
25 59	Guidry, Onezime A.	August 22, 1883
2565	Gauthreaux, Lastie	October 10, 1883
2566	Guidroz, Marie Azolina, wife of F. O. Rivette	October 10, 1883
2578	Green, Sarazin	February 12, 1884
2583	Guidry, Azelima, wife of Jules J. Guidry	April 1, 1884
2586	Guidry, Eliza, wife of Arcade Patin	July 5, 1884
2596	Guilbrau, Ulger A.	October 28, 1884
2600	Guilbeau, Marcelite, wife of Jos. LeBlanc	November 26, 1884
2627bis	Gauthier, Amede C.	July 3, 1885
2636	Guidry, Blanche, wife of Alphonse J. Guilbeau	November 9, 1885
2668	Gauthier, Marie Laperle	August 31, 1886
2677	George Jean Baptiste	December 21, 1886
2692	George, Auguste	August 8, 1887
2695	Gueriniere, Lionel. Emancipation.	September 3, 1887
2698	Guidry, Alexis	December 5, 1887
2704	Giroird, Marguerite Elina, wife of Jules Bourque	March 6, 1888
2708	Guidry, Arsene, Wid. Placide Thibodeaux	April 23, 1888
2709	Guidry, Eugene. Interdiction.	April 25, 1888
2710	Gonellaz, Hyacinthe Rev.	May 2, 1888
2719	Guilbeau, Eugenie, wife of Jos. Theriot	October 3, 1888
2725	Gonzalez, Jos. Aristide	December 3, 1888

ESTATE NO. NAME

· Guidry, Louis

Gautreau, Lastic

Guidry, Pierre P.

Guidry, Dulcide

Guidry, Alexandre R.

Garbarin, Nicholas

Guidry, Eugene

Gernaud Andre

Hebert, Joseph. Petition

Holland, John, Inventory

Huval, Cyril, appt. of Curator ad hoc

Hebert, Alexandre

Huval, Adam

Gautreau, Simon, Interdiction,

Green, Albert, Emancipation,

Guidry, Eliza & husband François LeBland

Granger, Joseph. Testament

2740

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Guidraz, Delphine, dec'd Wid, of J. B. Bergerar

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YEAR OPENED

April 4, 1889

April 29, 1889

December 12, 1888

November 14, 1889

Guidry, Albert & wife Arthemise Robert September 22, 1890 June 10, 1891 August 18, 1891 Gillard, Alosia, wife of Onez. Badon. June 4, 1892 Gauthier, Aurealia, Wid. Chas. St. Germain Guidry, Hermina, wife of Chas, Robert Guilbeau, Alice, wife of Alex, E. Barras Guidry, Emma, wife of Harville Melancon

June 13, 1892 October 27, 1892 November 29, 1892 December 6, 1892 Goodbier, Prosper & Cora. Emancipation. Gerard, Rosalie, wife of Valere Davis, Sr.

January 17, 1895 October 16, 1895 January 6, 1896 February 12, 1896 July 1, 1896 December 21, 1896 January 13, 1898 September 14, 1898 November 9, 1898

February 1810 October 1811 October 1815

December 1815 December 1815 August 1816 January 1817 March 1817 March 1818 May 1818 September 1818

July 1819 March 1821 June 1821 February 1822 October 1823

May 1824 September 1824 september 1824

December 1824

May 1827

Harris, William to Nancy White. Acquittance.

Hebert, Athanase. Inventory

Hebert, Louis Hays, Eliza Highee, William Pitt Hays, James & wife Hebert, Dorathe, wife of Fran. Lambert. Will. Hebert, Colas & Françoise Trahan. Howe, John R Hebert, Nicolas Hebert, Magdelaine, wife of Jos. Guilbeau Hebert, Marie, wife of Valentin Landry Hebert, Lize, wife of Pierre Labauve. Hollier, Luc, Mrs. Last Will. Hebert, Marceline, wife of Edmond Leleu

Hebert, Lize

Heaberling, Jacob

24	Annayas Gazene	
ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
608	Hebert, Louis, Sr., and the heirs of Marie Victoire Guilbeau,	
000	his wife. Inventory &c., &c.	October 1828
633	Hamilton, Elizabeth	November 1829
663	Huyal, François	February 1831

Attakanne Garette

723	Harry, Jacob, appt. of Tutor	July 1833
769	Huval, Placide	September 1834
810	Hicky, Martha Francis, wife of S.W. Walsh	June 27, 1836
816	Hargroder, Michel	September 14, 1836
828	Hanes, Abraham, appt. of tutor	January 23, 1837
836	Henriot, Charles	May 8, 1837
844	Heynnats, Paul	August 31, 1837
0773	Habara Charles and of button	Ostobar 15, 1939

October 15, 1838 Hobert, Charles, appt. of tutor July 8, 1839 Huval, Cyr 924 February 19, 1841 Honkins, George, appt, of tutor Hardy, charlotte Euch., wife of Octave Delhomme Hutchings, William

929 May 21, 1841 946 February 2, 1842 February 13, 1842 951 Harrison, Jesse B. Inventory of lot of ground. Henriot, Emilie December 23, 1842 Hulin, Pierre September 12, 1843 993 Harry, Edgar September 18, 1843 1043 Hebert, Clemence, wife of Louis Miguez April 3, 1845 Hardy, William F. & Sarah Spalding, his wife April 3, 1845

December 25, 1845 Halphen, Marie T., wife of F. D. Chretien January 30, 1847 Holden, John Harrington, Lyda February 30, 1847 Hays, Elizabeth, wife of William Dooley Hebert, Alexandre Hebert, Lucien Thomas. Emancipation,

January 7, 1848 June 27, 1848 1257 April 30, 1849 1219 Harlan, Silas Hill, John May 2, 1851 1289 Hebert, Eli November 28, 1851 1336 Heard, Joseph October 18, 1852

1352 Hachard, J. A. January 14, 1853 March 20, 1853 1361 Huval, Jean Baptiste May 5, 1853 Hulin, Philip & Josephine Puniot, his wife May 5, 1853 Hulin, Clairville & Delzin Viator, hiw wife

1395 Hutchinson, Thomas December 2, 1853 1396 Hebert, Henry, Sr. & Victoire Guilcrisse December 5, 1853 1414

Hebert, Lise March 21, 1854 Hulin, Marie Arthemise, wife of Valsin Hulin

July 1, 1854 1464 Henriod, Adelaide Emelia, Wid. L. Leomand

April 16, 1855 Henriod, Joseph

July 20, 1855 1469 Hulin, Zoelina, wife of Louis Poumier

December 27, 1855 1509 Hollier, Etienne & Celimine Mayallard March 23, 1856

July 14, 1856 Heard, Edward J.

1546 Haggerty, Mary, wife of Francois Duclot October 20, 1856

Hollier, Edmond

1555

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1572	Hullain, Louis	October 5, 1857
1591	Hayes, David	January 25, 1858
1595	Hollier, Furcy Herville. Emancipation.	March 6, 1858
1603	Huval, Mary Odile, wife of Rosemond Berard	April 8, 1858
1617	Hamilton, Tennessee Euphemie, wife of Aur. Breaux	November 22, 1858
1642	Hill, H. M.	April 28, 1859
1655	Hardouin, Albert	October 17, 1859
1675	Hayes, Michel, appt. of Curator	May 1, 1860
1676	Hebert, Alfred	May 4, 1860
1737	Hollett, John W.	December 3, 1861
1745	Huval, CYril	February 25, 1862
1794	Hebert, Nicholas	March 12, 1863

Hubaut, Charles, f.m.c. Hebert, Rose, wife of Eloi R. Broussard

1834 September 21, 1864 1907 January 13, 1866 Hebert, Edward January 22, 1866 Haines, Abraham February 28, 1866 Harvey, Lewis February 28, 1866

1912 1932 1941 Hillard, Lucie e., wife of William E. Walker April 28, 1866 2023 Hopkins, Harvey September 21, 1867 2041 Hulin, Artibus November 13, 1867 2060 Hulin, Louis Belizaire November 26, 1867 2071 Harman, Mary Ellen, wife of Theodule Richard December 3, 1867 2083 Huval, Amelte, wife of Cvril D. Thibodeaux December 13, 1867 2084 December 13, 1867

Hillard R C 2091 Haux, Mary, wife of William Davidson December 20, 1867 Hebert, Valery 2144 Hulin, Valsin 2148 Howard, freedman Hardy, Jules Hebert, Euzeide. Interdiction. 2210 Huval, Celestine

2243 Hebert, Ursin Huval, Placide C Hebert. Emancipation. August Huesman, Chas. F. vs. C. C. Durand, Adm. [Rule to show come] 2330 Hebert, Alex Filias Huval, Valery. Demand of Adm. January 13, 1876 Hobert, Pierre & Amelia Ancele November 6, 1877 Hamilton, Eliza, wife of R. A. Walters [Demand of tutorship] February 13, 1878 2409 Henrioud, Emile March 5, 1879

2422 Hebert, Donat, Emancipation 2426 Hellebaut, Emilie Hascher, Pierre Hebert, Felonise 2447 Hebert, Celma, wife of Arthur Courville 2472 Hebert, Cephalide

Hulin, Sosthene

June 5, 1868 July 8, 1868 June 14, 1869 September 29, 1869 April 11, 1870 December 8, 1871 January 21, 1875 1875 October 5, 1875

May 21, 1879

June 5, 1879

July 19, 1879

October 24, 1879

March 31, 1880

August 2, 1880

December 22, 1880

(To Be Continued)

The M. A. Patout History Project*

By Michael G. Wade**

in December 1983 M. A. Patout and Son, Ltd., a diversified supar growing and milling operation, contracted with me to write a history of the company, explaining its role in the development of the American supar inclusity. The main plantation, Enterprise, is throught to be development of the American supar inclusity. The main plantation, Enterprise, is throught to be Southwest Louisiens and between New Neth and desarrents, M. A. Patout has risen from relatively modest beginnings to become the second largest of surviving Louisians mills in raw sugar opoduction. The buttern set of the second largest of surviving Louisians mills in raw sugar opoduction. The surlines, establishing of Simon Platout vin of incit came to Louisians in 1985, is coldy managed by the fifth operation of Patouta-Williams C. Patoutill it and his brother, Robert 8. Louisians and the second largest of the second largest of

the 150th armiversary of the tamy's arrival in America. For that occasion, the size Dennis Cibino of the University of Southwestern Louisian microllined surviving records from various branches of the Limity. A subsequent misplacing of the microllin, the loss of numerous records in a 1980 millifer, and the advancing age of many of M. A Patout is to personnel led William Patout III to contact Clearn Contrad, director of the Center for Louisians Studies, about engaging a historian in interview employees regarding the company's history. After negolating an agreement, I accepted the assignment and began conducting interview employees the state of the contradiction of the Center of the

Although the project presented exciting prospects, there was an immediate and potentially fatal problem. The mill fire had destroyed plantation ledgers dating back over 100 years. These ledgers contained priceless information on the varied operations and interests of the Patout family. With the almost total absence of company records for the period to 1959, I wondered if there would be documentation sufficient to supplement individual memories and thus to warrant a serious study of the Patout firm. Fortunately there was. An assortment of industry reports and manuals dating from 1828 to the present provide annual information on the weather, crops, equipment, and grinding season at each Louisiana sugar plantation and mill, including Enterprise.1 Anna Jane Marks of Southwestern Louisiana's Dupré Library located the missing Patout family microfilm. Family members provided additional documentation. The Sanborn fire insurance maps, available at the New Orleans Public Library, provided some information about the Enterprise Sugar Refinery in Jeanerette at the turn of the century. Unfortunately, the Sanborn people concentrated on the larger towns, and villages such as Patoutville were omitted. There are, therefore, no maps of the plantation and raw sugar mill in their records. Census records for the period 1830-1910 describe the material fortunes of the Patouts at ten-year intervals. Newspapers, especially the Franklin Planter's Banner and the New Iberia Daily Iberian, provide valuable detail about the local scene, as does the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, an industry journal extant from 1888 to 1928. Finally, a month of search and photocopying records at the St. Mary and Iberia Parish courthouses produced some 3,000 pages of legal documents relating directly to various facets of the company's history from the 1830s to the present.

"Taken from Institute News, Newsletter of the North Carolina Institute of Applied History.

"Michael Wade is a graduate of the University of Maryland. He received an M. A. degree from U.S.L. in 1971 and a Ph. D. from U. S. L. in 1975. Dr. Wade is presently connected with the History Department of Applicables State University in North Carolina.

1. Sistement of the Buger Crop Made in Louissen, 1829-1858; The Sugar Case, 1959-1875, Minutes, Louissen Buger Planner Absociate, 1829-1815 Mantas, Execution Committee, American Siger Carel Leapue, 1922-1959, 7th c Climore Louissen Andrew Manuel, 1911-1907, all in Sugar Archives (Southwestern Archives and Manuscopes Oblection, University of Southwestern Louissen. Since much of this material is quite cordinary, only rarely does one get the personal glimpose that enterhor business history research. In the court records, for example, there are map pages of conveyances involving simple transfers of relatively insignificant properties and pro forms formations and flow of agricultural fortunes in the Bayou Tacher region. They suggest that, from the pophringt, the Palous were substantially more than just begoin immigrate. While signers from that the family operated a peneral store, loaned money regularly, rangaged in the lumber business, andowed a parish cluvich, and built a community called "Paulous" are bullingual, and the frequency with which they appear as plaintifs in subs indicates a more than unfinderaty acquaintance with the Fernán and American legal systems. 2 These activities are considered with their experience as commercial grape farmers in the Seine-et-Marme district of France.³

Fig. 2. The cost records illustrate larger issues and developments as well. There is, for instance, the membrane consumer designing the claim and Simon Parkor's on. Armand Philippe, against neighbor Job Base Rowls for the September 15, 1851, killing of Africa, a hereity-serveny-pare-foliate who had belonged to they varger Patols. Reads, a relative by marriage, contended the suit and the resultant testimony reveals a good deal about sieve conditions in St. Mary Parkin in the analy 1650s. There was condicionally concern about lost crivately were sold reliable and the resultant testimony reveals a good deal about sieve conditions in St. Mary Parkin in the analy 1650s. There was condicionally concern about lost crivately were sold reliable and should be added to the control of the property. The amount was the maximum paid owners for states executed for capital crimes 8.

Legal records also show some of the problems associated with narrow gauge railroad building in the 1950s. The Patouts buils seventeen mise of track in order to half use an emerical building in the 1950s. The Patouts suit seventeen mise of track in order to half use an emerical patent of the 1950s of the

The ninsteerth-century estate inventories are quite detailed, and the succession records orderin a wealth of information both back trainly relationships and about the extent of the family's holdings at several stages of its history. When Simono Pation clied in 1847, his succession ran 120 pages. The inventory describes his possessions down to the last thirtied in he plantation atter. The succession provides for the distribution of his poofs among the obtains of his he plantation after the succession provides for the distribution of his poofs among the obtains of his he plantation after the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the poofs among the obtains of his his three going by his fair wife and his the bediest not, bicker and Philipso, were bouvesthed super three going by his fair wife and his the design no. It is not applicable to the plantation of the plantation and the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation and the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation and the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation of the plantation and the plantation of t

- 2. St. Mary Parish Original Suts, vanous numbers, 1841-1847 (Frankfin, Louisiana).
- 3. Interview with William S. Patout, Jr., December 22, 1983; St. Mary Panish Succession #629, 1848.
- 4, St. Mary Parish Crel Sust #4400, 1851; Philippe Patoutv. Job B. Rawls, January 21, 1852.
- 5. Joe Gray Taylor, Necro Stavery in Loussiane (Saton Rouce, Le., 1953), p. 207.
- 6. Ibena Parish Civil Suits, #2387 & #3480, October 16, 1896 & August 6, 1900 respectively (New Iberia, Louisiana).

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properties at Charenton, about thirteen miles from the parent plantation. The third son, Louis Francois, drowned in June 1838 at the soe of fifteen 7

Pations first wife, Marie Louise Moret, died of choiers in 1823, and he married Appoine Appaleone Fourier in 1828. The couple had ten children, three boys, and seven opins. The eldest child of this union, Plems Simeon Patiout, Ir., was born in 1827, went to the California gold tellids in 1849, which form San Francisco on his disappointment and illness, and disappeared without a tace near Amarillo, Texas, as he attempted to return home in 1850. He was proclaimed legally daded in 1857. The other two boys, Hepolyte and Felli, ware learnings which in their father delet in August 1847, just two months short of harvesting his first sugar copp. The youngest child, return the company of the strength of the control of the strength of the stre

significant portion of the next thirty-leve years, she was the director of Enterprise's fortunes. From the census and succession records generated by the relath in 1873, it appears that Appoline, with assistance from her sons in later years, was a most able manager. She increased in family holdings in haid and sides was found as quagar one every year until 1850, when those forces destroyed the producine capacity of Enterprise. *Despite the upheaval stemming for forces destroyed the producine capacity of Enterprise. *Despite the upheaval stemming and the late of the capacity of the producine state of the capacity of the capacity of the capacity of the state of the capacity of the capacit

her penonal property, achive assets of \$8,402.06 and no significant debte.⁹
Their followed a brief pannership between Hispoyle and Felix, which ended with Hippoyles' death in 1822. Since the pannership agreement siguilated that neither brother would have to remain in pannership with the other's widow, the surviving party was expected to purchase the discassed brother's property. It was assumed, therefore, that Felix would buy out any ann Schwing Patuu, who space to glorip to leve with reliefse in treas. With their intentions of the property of the second property in 1835 for \$50.00.10. Falls then moved to the neighboring town of New Braits of

prominent area restaurant specializing in Cajun cuisine. For her part, Mary Ann Patout

incorporated the plannation and mill as M. A Palous and Son, Ltd. and ran the operation with here on until her death in 1977.

The court and family records leave little doubt that she was the central figure during these years. A remarkable ownam from the benville Parish town of Plaquemine, she saw to it that Enterprise keep pace with the rapid modernization that characterized this tale inheteenth-central pager modars?. On the expanded Parish tohology, modernized the mill and plantation, provided august modars? On the expanded Parish tohology, modernized the mill and plantation, provided largest bank. The tradition of capable direction and adaptation to change established by Appoint and Mary Ann Pation has been continued in the hereither-bourty by mon in the Patout family.

Today M. A Patout and Son, Ltd. confinues to grow cane and mili sugar, but it also sells lumber, engages in the binking and real estate businesses, and is investigating the feasibility of manufacturing ethanol. It has made a conscious commitment to continuing family business traditions while addition to the adopting to technological and organizational imperatives in modern agribusiness. Working on the history of this company has offend me and my students an opportunity to morestate a number of issues witch are larger than the company test of its local selting. The M.

investigate a number of issues which are larger than the company itself or its local setting. I he M. A. Patout History Project provides a unique way to examine the impact of modernization on the Louislana sugar industry, especially since World War II. J. Carlyle Sitterson has told the story prior

- 7. Patout Family Genealogy; Death Certificate in possession of George Broussard.
- 8 Gavel C. Edmonds, Yankee Autumn in Acadiana (Latavetie, La., 1979), p. 356.
- 9 Iberia Pansh Succession #287, March 2, 1679. An expent consists of approximately .92 acres
- 10. Interviews with various family members, December 19-22, 1963.

to the early 1950s in his groundbreaking study. Signar Country, but there has been no thorough examination of the reverging changes that have occurred in the past thirty years and of what they have meant for the industry and the region. ¹¹ There is the opportunity to observe the interaction local French culture with a larger and respensive American countre, particularly in the amendment open of the particular of the particular country. It is not the particular company is heterory, this project offers unusual ineights into the history of women in Louisians and in the United States in the instruction.

For the public historians interested in business and/or agriculture, the project is a ranty—the public firm has survived for over a century and a half and has reamined in the control of one family. Few areas of the American economy have been a highly competitive and rapidly changing as the manactor during the geined. The superindustry from its recipient ran required heavier capital coher form of agriculture. The rate of attrition in the supar business has been refembless; in 1835, Louisians boasted 14.45 mills of varying degrees of sphilitorian, including 538 been refembless; in 1835, and the factuations and orbitalises of the families varying degrees of sphilitorian, including 538 been refembless; in 1835, or the factuations and orbitalises of the families varying raise smallaring in the state. Since or the factuations and orbitalises of the families varying rinds in water and the state of the control of the state of the state

outbure concept suggests the need for more inferense investigation of the subject by milliodized. Even though the list morthed of the project were developed primarily to collecting materials, channelstread by labor transience, this firm has been able to generate a high degree of employes who are not family in the strict same. George Smith, the recently effect business manager, first came to Packowith term east Tosas in the fail of 1937. Thought lev matched his bury present principles of the project strict same in the fail of 1937. Thought lev matched his bury present principles are supported to the project some control of the project matched his bury present principles are supported to the project some control of the project matched his bury present principles are provided to the project some control of the project matched his bury present principles are provided to the project matched his bury present the project support to the project project principle because they made support from Colonto to the Cartibbons are asked higher successively harvested and ground because. If such project support to the cartibbons are asked higher project project because they made support from Colonto to the Cartibbons are asked higher successively harvested and ground because. If such project successively harvested and ground because. If such projects the project for the project such project such projects the project such projects for the project such projects and the project such projects for the

- 11. J. Carlyle Sitterson, Supar Country: The Cane Supar Industry in the South, 1753-1950 (Lexington, Ky., 1953).
- 12. The only lengthy work on this subject is Lewis William Newton, The Americanization of French Louisians: A Study of the Process of Adjustment Between the French and Angle American Populations of Louisians, 1803-1860* (Ph. D. dissortation, University of Chicago, 1929). Newton Sociologo primary in coglidical adjustments.
 - 13. Lewis Cecil Gray, History of Agriculture in the Southern Linited States to 1860, 2 vols. (Washington, 1902), II, 742.
- See Terrence E. Doal and Alan A. Kermedy, Cosporate Cultures: The Biss and Ribado of Cosporate Life (Rending, Mass., 1992), popular treatment; and Affred D. Chander, Jr., The Violble Handt. The Manageneti Revolution in American Stuariess (Cambridge, Mass., 1997), by a destand homorous procedure on this shadownessee.
 - 15. Interview with George Smith, December 21, 1983.
 - 16. Emile C. Freeland. Tales of a Supar Tramp (New Orleans, 1954), p. 7.
 - 17. Interview with Lucille Bernard, December 20, 1963.

"quarters." 18 These employees and others like them have provided continuity and added measurably to the company's unusual stability.

On close inspection, the buildings of M. A. Patout attest to the durability of the business. But Enterprise Plantation can be deceptive at first glance. The mill is visible from the highway and, as is the case with so many sugar mills, has a ramshackle and even dilapidated appearance. Other mills with a similar appearance have been closed for years. As one approaches the mill, the paved road gives way to gravel and then to dirt. The office is a sprawling converted farmhouse adjacent to the mill. Outward appearances notwithstanding, it is a modern, highly efficient operation. The company rebuilt the mill in time for the 1959 grinding season (c. October 15-December 20) and regularly upgrades its equipment. Upon entering the farmhouse, one encounters the spatial characteristics and technological accourrements of a modern office complex. The emphasis on function rather than appearance is an important component in this company's value system. It is perhaps one of the primary reasons for M. A. Patout's longevity, and it appears to be an internalized value shared by all levels of the organization.

This practical bent is also evident in the lifestyles of the family members who live at Enterprise. The plantation has not one but two primary residences. Enterprise itself, built in 1846 and after, is a Louisiana raised cottage (the traditional south Louisiana plantation house) that is on the National Register of Historic Places. The companion house is a sprawling galleried farmhouse with Caribbean and Victorian influences. Both are elegant in their own way, yet both are clearly working houses and not merely showy relics from a bygone era. The Patout's work schedules and range of interests remind one more of William Byrd's Westover than of the "moonlight and

magnolias" plantations of southern legend.

Consistent with family tradition, each generation learns the business from the bottom. The current general manager, William Schwing Patout III, majored in agriculture at Louisiana State University, but he also worked on sugar plantations in the Caribbean and Hawaii before returning permanently to Enterprise. He prefers used cars because of the large first-year depreciation associated with new automobiles. One of the family favorites is a Checker Marathon, a car noted for its unassuming appearance and its reliability. William Patout's day-to-day appearance is equally unassuming. He knows soils and adricultural equipment, and he is at ease when speaking at Clemson University or when negotiating with representatives of foreign governments. Preliminary evidence indicates that these characteristics are part of a corporate value system which has served the company well over 150 years. In many ways, the story of M. A. Patout will have as

much to say to management analysts as it does to historians. . . .

.... Much time has also been spent in learning the historical background, both in terms of the industry and the locale, which is necessary to the preparation of a comprehensive history of M. A. Patout. But much more remains to be done, especially on the Patout family in France, the activities and exact whereabouts of Simeon Patout in the 1820s, and the fate of the plantation during the Civil War. I am optimistic that French civil records will provide sufficient information on the Patouts in France and perhaps on Simeon's activities in the 1820s. Currently available information suggests that he may have come to the United States in 1825, that he returned to France the same year or early the next, and that he perhaps made one more trip to America before bringing Appoline and his family to settle permanently in early 1829. However, there is as yet no conclusive evidence establishing him in Louisiana prior to January 29, 1829, when he and his family arrived in New Orleans on the Crescent, which had sailed from Le Havre. There is a slim possibility that he may have been connected with an unsuccessful wine and olive colony in Marenco County Alahama, in the 1820s.

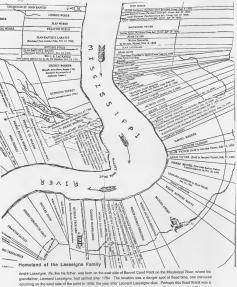
For learning more about the Platouts and the Civil War, the prospects are excellent. Appoint particul was a Finch citizen, and after the war her son Hoppoint begode a claim against the telederal government for damages suffered during the 1853 Union invasions of the bayou country, country in the properties of the properties of the properties of the bayou country. Output the first historial Archives. The commission's locker indicates on resolution of the seas, but it does show that the claim was for \$57,945.5 as if a percent interest from 1853 for damages to cotton and other properties, including the augur mill. If this suit count be readerwated, a preliminary estimate is that the unpaid interest would amount to nearly \$74 million. The historical value of the unit more promising the Platout claim is a companishely large one and it, therefore, likely to be more detailed. Since this suit is a valid occurrently intit failing between the 1847 and 1577 of challening history credict.



The mill (sugar house/rebuilt in 1959) at Enterprise as seen from the east



Enterprise, built in 1846-1847. Today it is the residence of Robert B. Patout



André Lasseigne, fils, ilso his thirty, vies boin on the Pata Eco de colorine cut on a vie accession, or view or view of an and paraditarly, Loosand Lasseigne, has destined after 1784. The location was a danger good all food fitter, one crevision occurring on the west side of the point in 1606, they are after Loosand Lasseigne duck. Perhaps this food fitters was a reason why André Lasseigne, Leonarder grandous, cuspitul ted don'the less freedering Techne waters. In 1674, year, where they have been a reason why André Lasseigne, Leonarder grandous, cuspitul ted don'the files the streeting Techne waters. In 1674, year, where they have a reason why and the control of the files the streeting Techne waters. In 1674, year, where they have a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the point of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point. The developed has a street of the files of the first at Bonnet Carré Point at Bon



FROM MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI TO LAZY BAYOU TECHE

By Gertrude C. Taylor

[Editor's note: In mid-1985, a call came to the Center for Louisiana Studies of the University of Southwestern Louisiana Incurring of the name Lasselgne. Since neither the director of the Center nor your editor (the tow who surely would have known of the Lasselgne family of St. John Parish) were available, the call went for naught. The Knowndof that Lasselgne family of St. John Parish) were available, the call went for naught. The Knowndof that Lasselgne family of St. John anoestry and that she had something she might have given to someone has haunted your editor were since and has committed for its office.

ever since and has profuged nor an earing this solury.

It is your editor's hope that the following history and genealogy of the family of André
Lasseigne will find its way into the hands of the unknown caller and give him as much satisfaction
as it has given her in writing to.

André Lasseigne was the first and only member of the Lasseigne family to leave the Misseigne River where his grandfather had settled and setablished himself and his family about three quarters of a century earlier. Perhaps overcovering of the upper German Coast and death of his father were reasons enough for him to seek for his own family the greener pastures and less complicated filestyle along Bayu Teche in SI. Martin Parish.

and teas completation relayers and psopor of resident in 3d. sealer and signed himself "La Seigner", Andel Lassegnew sear the grantidion of Leonard Lassegnew signed himself "La Seigner", Lassegnew search of the search of the

Leonard Lasseigne married Marie Jacob, daughter of Michel Jacob and Bridgit Montz, and they had six children, three sons and three daughters. His second son. André, married Marie

- Gleen R. Corred, Sant-Jean-Baptiste des Altersands: Abstracts of the Chief Records of St. John the Baptist Parish, 1753-1803
 Laterette, La., 1972). p. 336.
 - 2. Wheton Deville, Louissana Troops, 1720-1770 (Houston, Tex., I19663).

3 in 1760 Leonard Lessegne bought e 5-arpert-front firm on the second German Cost from Jacob Touchet, Corrad, Sand-Jean-Bapotise des Alternands, p. 6. in 1772, he added as apents front to his land historings with the purchase of Nocials Voltion's farm. Bid., p. 16. Firm this tract he side to his sea, Anderd, 2 agreets front by 40 section depth Co., 1792, Bid., p. 16.

4. The soon were Proce, who manned Cathesine Traper on 1779, André, who manned Manie Versair about 1790, and Charles, who mented Catherine Malbers in 1800. The discipliters were Catherine, manned Catherine Machine Manie Comitée, Effect, and an investigation of Maniel Catherine. Bull, p. 329. Lorende Lastragen detail in 1805, and at his succession sale his river plantation was bought by Jean

Vicner (Vicnair), the daughter of Balthazar Vicnair, in 1789 or 1790, and their first child, André, file, was born in 1791, the year before his father bought the river property from his grandfather. 5 In 1813, when André was 22 years old, his father died, leaving as his heirs his son, André, and five minor children. Part of his plantation on the river was sold in order to settle his estate. 6

The four years that followed are obscure in history, however, it can be assumed that Anride stayd with his mother had benther and instens on the part of the plantation his mother had retained from the community. This arrangement isstend at least four years, when, for reasons that can only be assumed, Anride decided to leave the niver and to establish histories in the more pormiting Teche country. Several factors may be excertised to his decided to find decided in the more blocked in the country. Several factors may be excertised to his decided to find decided at his decided as the country of the cou

On October 16, 1817, André Lasseigne purchased from Pierre Terville Bienvenu 9 arpents from by 40 arpents depth on the east side of Bayou Teche. The tract was the lower part of Section 42 in Township 10 South, Range 6 East.⁷

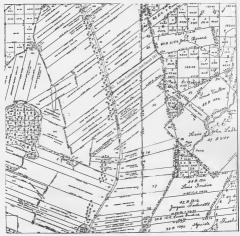
Section 42 in Township 10 South, Hangle o East.

About the time of his purchase or soon thereafter, André Lasseigne married Marguerite Vionair, and by the time they departed the Mississippi to relocate on the Teche, two sons, André and Clairville, had been born to them.⁸ Eight more children came into the farmly after their arrival on the new plantation. Of the eight sons only three survived their father and mother, in some cases marrying into smalles along the Mississippi and an ill ammissipes criting the market Lasseigne.

5. No record of the date of manage of André Lassegne and Mane Vicnian is evaluable.

into the present generation along Bayou Teche.

- 6. St. John the Baptist Original Acts, 1613, nos. 18-19. In the succession inventory of André Lesseigne, dated 1813, Mane Vicnar,
- wife of the deceased André, sisses that has hears an heads son, Andrés, age 22, and five minor children. From the sale of the property, young André scalined his share of \$301. Antions and André Mentz bought the plantation.
- 7. St. Marin Pursin Conveyance Str. 1-8, p. 227, no. 3547. In the transaction, André Lassegne a described as a brieflowle and resident ell St. John Parini. The mine spenish bort on the east side of the beyone was food as bordered down by Guillannia Will zerol. Solve by Mr. Marine a debuse part ell a soci of Lepons bort on east part of Biggo Tache and Disputs for University by Anti-Marine Construction (St. Marine Marine). The State of Biggo Tache and Disputs for University by Anti-Marine Construction (St. Marine Marine). The State of Biggo Tache and Tevrid Statement, Parine Tevrid Statement
- 8, No birthdates are recorded in St. Matrin Parels for André and Cisaville Lassegne. The earliest birthdate recorded is that of Marie Malarus in 1929, indication that the family could have airlied on the Teche about 1920.



Bayou Teche Plantation of André Lasseigne

In 1817 André Lasseigne bought from the Blenvenu heirs a nine arpent front tract on the east side of Bayou Teche. The plantation was bosted approximately half way between St. John Plantation (Dedouet property, sections 74 and 47), and the community of Parks.

The Family of André Lasseigne*

André Lasseigne, b.___, St. John the Baptist Parish. m, Marguerité Vicneir of St. John Parish (SM Succ. no. 1721).

Vicnair and .

- A. André, b. in St. John Parish. m. Feb. 8, 1854 (SMch: v. 9, no. 81), Marie Almaide Durand of St. John Parish, d/o Alphonse
- Durand and Anastasie Vicnair.

1. Jean Commodore, b. m. Oct. 18, 1890 (SMch: v. 11, p. 171), Marie Louise Vicnair, d/o Zepherin

- 2. Pierre, b.__
- 3. Antoine André, b. Feb. 3. 1855. d. July 10. 1861 (SMch: v. 5. p. 274).
- 4, Alphonse Odilon, b. Jan. 22, 1857 (SMch.: v. 10, no. 452). d. July 19, 1861 (SMch.: v. 5, p. 274). Anastasia Nativa, b. Nov. 27, 1857 (SMch: v.10, no. 126). m. Feb. 28, 1875 (SMch: v. 10, no. 623), Jules Resweber of Orleans Parish,
- s/o Antoine Resweber and Marie Cany Gremière. 6. Denis Haydel, b. Oct. 8, 1860 (SMch: v. 10, no. 818). d. July 25, 1862. (SMch: v. 5, no. 282).
 - Adam Timothée, b. Dec. 19, 1862 (SMch: v. 10, no. 1107).
 - m. Dec. 27, 1886 (SMch: v.11, p. 81), Constance Barras, d/o Aurelien Barras and Rosa Lasseigne.
 - a. Aurelien, b. Jan. 13, 1888 (SMch: v. 13, p. 31).
 - b. Antoine André, b. July 18, 1889 (SMch; v. 13, p. 55). c. Adam George, b. April 20, 1891 (SMch: v. 13, p. 55).
 - d. Agnes Almaide, b. Jan. 21, 1893 (SMch: v. 13, p. 55).
 - e. Joseph Lodlas, b. March 29, 1896 (SMch; v. 14, p. 59). 1, Joseph Leston, b. Oct. 31, 1897 (SMch: v. 14, p. 131).
 - g. Marie Camille, b. July 18, 1900 (SMch: v. 14, p. 243).
- B. Clairville, b. in St. John Parish, d. Sept. 30, 1867 (SM Succ. no. 2073). m. Feb. 24, 1840 (SMch: v. 8, no. 160), Josephine Allegre, d/o Joseph Allegre and Marguerite Cormier
 - 1 Manuarite Alzina, b. Nov. 20, 1840 (SMch; v. 8, no. 682). m, 1st., June 13, 1859 (SMch: v. 9, no. 270), Ernest Cormier, s/o Michel Cormier and Azema Melanson. m. 2nd., (SMch: v. 10, no. 34), Hermogène Doiron of Iberville Parish.
 - 2. Clair Adolphe, b. Sept. 18, 1842 (?) (SMch: v.8, no. 1970). m. Oct. 25, 1859 (SMch: v.9, no. 281), Anastasie Greniers Durand of St. John

This completion of the Lasseigne territy of St. Martin Parish is drawn from Donald J. Hebert, comp., Southwest Louislane Records, 29 vots. (Europe and Cecilia, Le., 1976-1984). The compilation does not include a few entries under the name Lasseigne, since relationships of these entries were either not indicated or not clear. Records included are from 1822 through 1900.

Parish, d/o Alphonse Durand and Anastasie Vicnair. a, Marie Lezinska, b. Aug. 8, 1860 (SMch: v. 10, no. 787).

m. Jan. 20, 1881 (SMch: v. 10, no. 854), Joseph Ahiram Barras, s/o Achilles Barras and Adelina Castille.

. Marie Leonia, b. March 25, 1866 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 57).

, Vincent, b.

m. Jan. 29, 1891 (SMch: v.11, p. 180), Elodie Bertrand, d/o Soloman Bertrand and Elise Bijot (Bigeaux).

(1) Marie Lodiska, b. Jan. 29, 1892 (SMch: v.13, p. 203). (2) Marie Anne, b. Feb. 25, 1894 (SMch: v. 13, p. 312).

(3) Klebert Joseph, b. May 27, 1896 (SMch: v. 14, p. 65). (4) Marie Clelie, b. May 27, 1896 (SMch: v. 14, p. 65).

(5) Paschal, b. Nov. 24, 1900 (SMch: v.14, p. 268).

Joseph Alphonse, b. June 8, 1870 (SMch: v. 11-B. p. 165). m. Aug. 25, 1892 (SMCt. Hse: Mar. no. 6570, Azelina Bertrand, d/o Placide Bertrand and Celestine Miller).

(1) Marie Lenène, b. May 27, 1893 (SMch: v. 13, p. 279). (2) Marie Aimée, b. May 14, 1895 (SMch; v. 14, p. 25). (3) Willie b Jan 16, 1897 (SMch: v. 14, p. 93).

(4) Marie Elmire, b. Dec. 27, 1898 (SMch: v. 14, p. 182). (5) Joseph Dewey, b. Dec. 12, 1900 (SMch; v. 14, p. 268). Marie Almée, b. June 10, 1872 (SMch: v. 11, p. 203). m. Jan. 20, 1892 (SMch: v. 11, p. 203), Joseph Alexandre Barras, s/o

Leopold Barras and Eugenie Theriot. Odilon, b. March 27, 1875 (SMch; v. 11-B, p. 255).

m. Nov. 2, 1896 (SMCt. Hse: Mar. no. 7086), Oliva Picard.

Marie Adolphina, b. June 19, 1876 (SMch; v. 11-B, p. 290). m. Jan. 31, 1898 (SMch: v. 12, p. 16), Joseph Robertson, s/o Sylvère Robertson and Malvina Taylor.

Pierre Affred b. Sept. 18, 1878 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 341). m. June 22, 1899 (SMch: v. 12, p. 87), Regina Vicnair, d/o Felicien Vicnair and Eve Conrad.

(1) Wilfred, b. July 21, 1899 (SMch: v.14, p. 255).

(2) Jean, b. Sept. 8, 1900 (SMch: v. 14, p. 255).

Joseph Claiborne, b. Oct. 11, 1864 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 153). m. April 25, 1899 (SMch; v.12, p. 82), Marie Lidia Lasseigne, d/o

Alexandre Lasseigne and Euphemie Vicnair. (1) Marie Lilianne, b. Aug. 21, 1899 (SMch: v. 14, p. 189).

(2) Joseph Alexandre, b. July 14, 1900 (SMch: v. 14, p. 246).

3. Marie Virginie, b. Aug. 15, 1845 (SMch: v.9, no. 152). m. Ursin Ozenne Jacob of Assumption Parish (SMch: v.10, no. 63).

 Rosa Clairville, b. March 18, 1848 (SMch; v.9, no. 74). m. Feb. R. 1869 (SMch: v. 10. no. 129). Aurelien Barras, s/o Hypolite

Barras and Asnasie Breaux

Josephine, b. June 5, 1850 (SMch: v.9, no. 88). m, May 19, 1870 (SMch: v.10, no. 368), Jules Mouhot of Barant, France.

Joseph, b. Sept. 5, 1855 (SMch: v.10, no. 127).

 Cecile, b. May 9, 1859 (SMch: v.10, no. 639). d. Sept. 16, 1863 (SMch: v. 5, n. 296).

8. Corine, b. Jan. 16, 1862 (SMch; v. 10, np. 982). m. Jan. 23, 1884 (SMch: v.10, no. 982), Joseph Preval Barras, s/o Hypotite Barras and Celemene Barras.

C. Marruerite Melanie, b. July 31, 1822 (SMch.: v. 7, np. 2127).

D. Leonard, b. Oct. 7, 1824 (SMch; v. 7, no. 1563).

E. Edouard, b. , d. Oct. 10, 1836, age 12 yrs. (SMch: v.5, p. 63).

F. Antoine Valery, b. May 28, 1828 (SMch: v. 7, no. 2127). d. April 23, 1862, of a wound received at the Battle of Shiloh. (SM Succ. no. 1748).

G. Pierre, b. Feb. 21, 1830 (SMch: v. 7, no. 2400).

H. Henri Velsin, h. Ort. 2, 1831 (SMchr. v. R. no. 232), d. Feb. 24, 1882 (BBch; v. 2, p. 41), m. Oct. 18, 1866 (SMch; v.9. no. 442), Leontine Cormier, dio Amand Cormier and Cephalide Hollier.

Eve Marie, b. Sept. 16, 1867 (SMch; v. 11-B, p. 76).

m. Dec. 4, 1883 (BBch: v.3. p. 112). Alexandre Landry, slo Eloi Landry and Bertile Landry.

2. Aimée, b. June 21, 1869 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 126).,

m, Nov. 28, 1888 (BBch; v.3, p. 285), Ozère Breaux, s/o Sosthene Breaux and Elizabeth Pellatier.

m, Dec. 28, 1896 (BBch; v. 2, p. 130-a), Desire Sonnier, s/o Alexandre Sonnier

3. Else, b. April 12, 1870 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 182). d. Jan. 19, 1877 (BBch: v.1, p. 48).

4. Hermine, b. Sept. 18, 1871 (BBch: v.2. p. 74).

and Celestine Babineaux.

 Anastasie, b. April 25, 1873 (BBch: v.1, p. 211). 6 Fmile b Feb 27, 1875 (SMch: v.11-B. p. 262).

- Henri, b. July 19, 1877 (BBch: v. 2, p. 17).
 m. Deć. 14, 1897 (BBch: v. 2, p. 147-a), Edna Richard, d/o Clophas Richard and Carmellte Sonnier.
- Leontine, b. July 19, 1877 (BBch: v.2, p. 17).
 M. Nov. 19, 1897 (BBch: v. 2, p. 299-a), Edouard Breaux, s/o Sosthene Breaux and Elizabeth Pelletier.
- Marie Sephalide, b. Nov. 13, 1881 (BBch: v. 2, p. 147).
 Marie Cidalise, b. Sept. 30, 1833 (SMch: v. 8, no. 882).
 - m. May 15, 1851 (SMch: v. 8, no. 440), Auguste Guilbeaux, s/o Michel Guilbeaux and Clemence Potler.
- J. Alexandre Lezin, b. Nov. 16, 1838 (SMch: v. 8, no. 160).
 - Rose Emma, b. Sept. 15, 1862 (SMch: v. 10, no. 1062).
 m. Oct. 27, 1898 (SMch: v. 12, p. 55), Albert Barras, s/o Hypolite Barras and Ciemence Barras.
 - Valery, b. Sept. 8, 1865 (Smch: v.11-B, p. 25).
 - Lucien, b. Nov. 8, 1867 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 25).
 m. Dec. 15, 1890 (BBch: v.2, p. 401), Marie Cecile Broussard, d/o Jules Broussard and Emelie Cormier.
 - a. Joe Marie, B. Oct. 8, 1892 (SMch: v. 13, p. 293).
 - b. Joseph Anaclet, b. Dec. 30, 1893 (SMch: v. 13, p. 305).
 - c. Septim Jean, b. May 29, 1895 (BBch; v. 3, p. 375).
 - d. Leonel, b. Oct. 11, 1896 (SMch: v. 14, p. 59).
 - e. Jean Mortimer, b. March 14, 1897 (SMch: v. 14, p. 97).
 - f. Alexis, b. July 6, 1898 (BBch: v.3, p. 375). g. Paula, b. Jan. 1899 (SMch: v. 14, p. 180).
 - g. Paula, b. Jan. 1899 (SMch: v. 14, p. 180).
 - Sue, b. Dec. 3, 1869 (SMch: v. 11-B, p. 124).
 - Marie Cidalise, b. July 13, 1871 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 184).
 - Marie Lidia, b. Oct. 7, 1874 (SMch: v.11-B, p. 251).
 m. Apr. 25, 1899 (SMch: v.12, p. 82), Joseph Lasseigne, s/o André Lasseigne and Anastasie Durand.

Recreational Pursuits in Lafayette and New Iberia, 1900-1920

by Carl A. Brasseaux

No two periods in American bisladery ofter greater contrast than the Gay '96s and the Roaming Turentes. Sandvicted between the said complicancy of the former and the social revolution of the latter is a grity area, two decades during which the currents of change were slowly excliding the latter is a grity area, two decades during which the currents of change were slowly excliding the cultural underprincipal of the Victorian and Edwardain ages. This transitional period witnessed transportation and technological revolutions which transformed American file and allered underserable in terrescalloral pursue for this general public. Liked to the outside world by risk, telegraph and telephone, and serviced by revergables that generally could not, terminal unafficted in the contrast that contrast the contrast could not a contrast the contrast that the contrast could not a contrast under the contrast that the contrast the contrast that the contrast the contrast that the contrast

Despis populations of discrimite composition (Lafgertie, unities New Indira, and a large uthan Acadian determent), before communities and much in common during the list the deceased on the twentrelle centruly. Both were transportation and commercial study to be approximately approximately and produced the products when under reports as New Criegans, both communities kept abheast of, and quickly embraced, national trends and technological developments. Under the abheast of progress t-both communities simultaneously instead to improve bed deceasion. So construct public water and electrical systems, to promote within their irrespective comported transportation revolves, in common bases, and to develop recreational regulates. It is hardly susprising, therefore, that the recreational pursuits of Lafayette and New Iberia enjoyed a remarkable parallel development.

During the first decade of the twentieth century, white residents of both communities enjoyed a great diversity of recreational pursuits, even by modern standards. Those diversions that flurred most prominently in the average person's life will be discussed in cursory fashion below.

Parties

The most universal form of esterainment in New Iberia and Lalayste during the first two deades of this contruly was house parties. In an age uniterated by television and the responsibilities of two-career parents, families made visits to neighboring friends and family members an integraja part of their weekly continue, and house parelle wee simply appoint variant of this practice. Indeed, the personal and society columns was only and their weekly personal and society columns are some control of the parelle weekly and strip to the case remains all their parties and the parelle parelle

The variety and size of these gatherings appear to have been limited solely by the imagination and financial means of the host or hostess. There were surprise parties, melon parties, tacky parties, Christims parties, Christims parties, Christims parties, Christims parties, Cheron (parties, Christims parties, Cheron (pasts to town, and a host of gatherings with no theme at all. In many homes, the party was kept after by sole musclad performancies on the plano,

1. See Glern R. Connid, comp., New Boniz: The Town and its People (Lalayette, La., 1979); Maurine Bergerio, They Bayur Water. A Brief History of Iberief Parisi (New Crisans, 1982); and Harry Lewis Criffith, Attaiapas County: A History of Ladyer Parisi (New La, La, 1959).

group singing and games. Among the middle and upper classes, euchre and progressive euchre parties were the rage at the dawn of this certury, and their popularity persisted at least until World War I, even among households belonging to Protestant denominations that traditionally condemned gambling.²

Ficino

When weather permitted, informal gatherings were often held outdoors. Lawn parties and plonics were particularly popular during this period. The editor of the New Iboria. Enterprise noted in 1915 that plonics had "become the order of the day, more especially on Sundsy (when] our young people have time to get a days [se] recreation in some lovely spot in the Parish." Plenickers often found time to squeeze a title fishing like to their agenda.

Excursions

Some inhabitants of Lafayette and New Beria went even further affeld in pursuit of recreation. Southern Pacific Railroad, which serviced both communities, offered low excursion rates for countrist withing to weit specific points along the main line at specific times. Between 1900 and 1920 the sites most frequently listed in excursion advertisements were New Orleans and Galveston, and the roundriful face was usually around \$2.50.4

Concerts

Latayete and New Boria residents, however, did not have to leave town for a pleasant deversion, as both communities boasted fine municipal trabs bands. (by bands during this pend were volunteer organizations that provided entertainment at most civic, religious and political functions. Because their instruments were usually provided at public expense, their services were always dispensed on a non-partisan basis, and it was not unusual for the same band to perform at political ratice for non-partisan basis, and it was not unusual for the same band to perform at political ratice for non-partisan basis, and it was not unusual for the same band to perform at political ratice for non-partisan basis, and it was not unusual for the same band to perform at political ratice for the participation of the provided provided to the participation of the

The Laliyette city band enjoyed greater longevity primarily because of the dynamic leadership severed by its band elroser. During the first decise of this contrary, the Sortag Millary Band, organized in August 1901 as many other city band movements were on the wane, offered free open air connects throughout the summer morths. Under the leadership of Prof. Florent Sortag of SLIPs Music Department, the Sortag Millary Band developed into one of the finest city bands in Southwest Louisians. Their preformances, sometimes half of Inference Grows and

2. Lafleyethe Advertises, Feb. 5, 1902; Jan. 17, 1903; July 11, 1903; Sept. 16, 1909; May 25, 1904, July 6, 1904; Aug. 8, 17, 1904; Jule 6, 1905; Jan. 5, 19, 1906; Feb. 28, 1904; July 6, 1904; July 6, 1905; Jan. 5, 19, 1906; Feb. 28, 1904; July 7, 1904; July 6, 1905; Jan. 5, 1905; July 8, 1904; July 8, 190

 Enterprise, July 15, 1910; Oct. 10, 1914, July 10, 1915; Carl A. Brasseaux, "Entertainment, Sports, and Recreation in New Iberia, 1830-1978," in Conrad, comp., New Jonie, p. 382; Advertiser, June 5, 1903; Auly 15, 1910.

Advertiser, Jan. 15, 1901; June 21, 1902; Mar. 11, 1910. For references to other excursions, see ibid., July 20, 1904.

5. Enterprise, July 17, 1906; July 21, 1906, Apr. 8, 1911; Nov. 20, 1915

7. 14. 1905: Apr. 7. 1911.

considerable talent, but also their wide ranging musical tastes. A typical program included contemporary numbers popularized by John Philip Souza's band, military marches, selections from various operas by such composers as Verdi and Donizetti, and classical pieces. ⁶

Chautauqua

Musical performances were also available to Latlystens and New Borkans through the annual fountaurquas. Exclusion was a national obsession between 1900 and 1950, and formatizenus were annual summer programs organized by local groups, such as Latlysten's South Louisians were annual summer factorial ordinaria ordinaria and interesting the contract of runal and Chastanguas, organizers used professional talors apondes to offer varied programs in which performances by comedians, musicians, magicians, and dramatists were interespersed between locutures by politicians of regional and malional statum and educators. The Latlystet Chastanguas on or the first is fourthest Louisians, was organized in March 1902 and opponenced its first program the following Justine, New Borks, on the ordinaria to Mourite Louisians, was organized on March 1902 and opponenced its first program the following Justine, New Borks, on the ordinaria to Mourite Louisians.

Baseball

Chautaqua everts often conflicted with other summertime recentional pursuits, particularly weekend baseled games. Baselaul, which was involuced on Southwest Louisians in the early 1870s had emerged by 1900 as the preeminent pastime of the region's teenagens and young adusts. Latigrate usually fielded two steams—the clyc. but, the prototype of the modern deal was considered to the region of t

Baseball Association and the subsequent construction of a grandstand.

The popularity of baseball in Lateystep saided by comprision to that of its sister community in berief Parish. As early as 1903, New Iberia had acquired a short-lived franchise in the semiprofessional Sugar Pet League. In addition, sander and high school clubs, a swell as the interclileague baseball team, organized in 1902, generated much enthusiasm among the general populace. Prior to 1914, these games were played at beef Earls; 1914, a said leaffilled in the

- 6. Advertiser, Sept. 14, 21, 1901; May 10, 1902; June 21, 128, 902; Nov. 8, 1902; July 29, 1903; June 1S, 1904.
- 7. /bld., Mar. 29, 1902; June 14, 1902; Oct. 26, 1904; Enterprise, Dec. 20, 1919; Conrad, comp., New Iberia, p. 302.
- 8. Advertiser, June 6, 1903; July 29, 1903; Aug. S, 12, 1903; ALpr. 27, 1904; July 13, 20, 1904; Aug. 17, 1904; June

local neverpaper simply as "the new ball park" became the flux of baseball activity in New beria. ⁹ Contests involving the New beria and Latgeets equated were fiercely contested, but the combatants displayed none of the rancor that pervades modern athetic rivatives. Host teams often held social in-hold of the visiting oldes after the contained of the grane of the contest of the second of the properties of the contest of the second of the properties of the contest of the second of the properties of the the contest of the second of the properties of the the contest of the second of the properties of the the second of the sec

Football

Baseball was not the only game in town. Football was introduced into South-Central Loudiana in the early 1950s as the local newspepper published perined descriptions of the game and a complete set of rules. One decade transpised, however, before any local interest was exhibited in the contact sport. A team fixed by Sull in 1950, agapternity the rills in the area, exhibited in the contact sport. A team fixed the sport of the sport of the sport of the contact of the sport of the

Despite a notable lack of success in its initial encounters with New Iberia and Lake Charles high schools, SLII began to Improve Its quality of loys, and, after a one year's histus because of the 1905 yellow fever epidemic, the school played a more demanding schedule. By the second decade of this century, the industrial institute played, in addition to area high schools, the Tulane and LSU "3" squads and managed to hold their own against the collegiate second-effingers. ¹¹

Field Day

Task and field and basishall fixed in the shadow of football and baseball throughout the prodord under discussion. The one major shrowscare for bin open twas the field by patchiles at SLII. Originally organized for coeducalized inframmural activities at the institute, the Field by became, after the establishment of the internochostick Afriked and Orizotical Association in 1906, something of a mik-Clympics for male attitudes in the Associations member schools. This competition, which has survived to the present in this form of sociations member schools. The Charlest Fight School. At the conclusioned used baseltand game, usually between SLI and Lada undictions to observe the oraspical portion of the internochostic competition, 120 and auditorium to observe the oraspical portion of the internochostic competition, 120 and auditorium to observe the oraspical portion of the internochostic competition, 120 and auditorium to observe the oraspical portion of the internochostic competition, 120 and auditorium to observe the oraspical portion of the internochostic competition, 120 and and the school of the competition of the school of the school

9. Brassesux, "Entertainment," p. 385; Enterprise, Aug. 2, 1902; July 7, 1906; Apr. 4, 30, 1910; May 28, 1910; Mar. 21, 1914; Apr. 25, 1914.

Advertiser, Feb. 22, 1890; Dec. 6, 1902; Dec. 2, 1903; Nov. 2, 1904; Oct. 11, 25, 1910; Brasseaux,
 "Entertainment," p. 397. The New Orelans Engles deteated SUI by the score of 30-0. Advertiser, Dec. 20, 1902.

11. Advertiser, Oct. 11. 1910: Oct. 25. 1910.

12. Ibid. Apr. 13, 1904; Jan. 21, 1910; Apr. 12, 1910.

The Field Day activities attracted hundreds of spectators to Lafayette from the surrounding countryside. Carrying a picnic lunch with them, they parked their cars, wagons, and buggies along the periphery of the makeshift grass track in the present-day U.S.L. guadrangle and watched the local boys compete against athletes from Abbeville, Breaux Bridge, Crowley, Estherwood, Jennings, Lake Charles, Morgan City, New Iberia, Patterson, and St. Martinville high schools. 13

Horse Racing

If one were to gauge popularity by the size of the crowds and the regularity of the host events, then horse racing was unquestionably the most popular form of entertainment in the Lafayette and New Iberia areas between 1900 and 1920. Local race horses enjoyed much notoriety and carried their following in tow as they made the circuit of the area tracks. In Lafayette, for example, the Surrey Park Track, a trotter race course, opened to large crowds in early June 1902 and continued to attract bundreds to each of its irregularly scheduled match races. Lafavette race fans, however, continued to patronize race tracks at Carencro, Royville, Scott and New Iberia in large numbers. New Iberia residents shared their neighbors' passion for the "sport of kings" and turned out in large numbers at theria Park for well publicized match races that occasionally featured steeds from Lafayette to New Orleans. Moreover, like their Lafayette counterparts, many New Iberians capitalized upon the special excursion fares offered by the Southern Pacific Railroad whenever races were scheduled in towns along the main line. 14

Parades

Parades attracted crowds that rivaled those of the race courses, primarily because of their rarity. Public processions had traditionally been reserved for the Fourth of July in South Louislana, but after the Civil War unreconstructed Rebels demonstrated their disdain for the victorious Union by innoring Independence Day. This was true of Lafavette. Only blacks had celebrated the Fourth in the late nineteenth century, and sporadic attempts by the local fire companies to resuscitate the national holiday in the 1890s and in the first decade of the twentieth century met with a resounding lack of enthusiasm in the white community. This is not to say, however, that there were no parades in Lafavette; to the contrary, it appears that every political, social and religious event of any significance between 1900 and World War I was preceded by a grand procession. The procession preceding a Democratic rally at Lafavette in early August 1903. for instance, included 2,000-2,500 individuals, 600 vehicles, and an equal number of mounted horsemen. At the head of these informal parades was always the local brass band--in Lafayette, the Sontag Military Band, followed by visiting dignitaries and local politicians, and finally by the principals. In the early years of the century, these processions usually formed just outside the meeting site, but by 1910, they typically followed elaborate parade routes, wending their way through Latavette's business district to permit the hundreds of visiting rural folk to witness the

proceedings, 15 New Iberia also had its parades, but they were usually held, in the traditional manner, on July 4th. Indeed. New Iberia, which exhibited strong Republican sympathies, had sponsored the first Fourth of July celebration in South Louisiana after the Civil War, and July 4th parades remained a

13. /bld., Apr. 12, 1910.

14. In late May 1907, a Southern Pacific Railroad representative informed the editor of the New Iberia Enterprise that 2.285 persons had traveled aboard the rail line specifically to attend the May 19 races at Iberia Park. Enterprise, June 1, 1907. See also the IAdvertiser, Oct. 12, 1901; Oct. 26, 1901; Apr. 5, 1902, May 10, 31, 1902; June 14, 1902; Apr. 23, 1903; Ary 27 1904

fixture in the town's social calendar throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when they were usually organized by the local fire companies. Indeed, the 1917 parade was reportedly two miles in length. ¹⁶

Mardi Gras

marar aras

For a brief parkod, in the 1990s. New Borks also boasted some of the most Impressive Martic Cane parades in the state. In 1896, or example, 10,000 spectros fined Main Street or winners a half-mile-long parade consisting of eight floats bearing the reighting royalty of the New Borkd Carman Association. Local interest is Martid Cras, however, which data farly foliate of the New Borkd Carman Association. Local interest is Martid Cras, however, which data farly foliate the near procession in 1915, but "the small humble little parade" that resulted drew only a small crowd and procession in 1915, but "the small humble little parade" that resulted drew only a small crowd and elited an upper from the local religious and temperature leaders who objected to the sponsoring of several Boats by New borks asboons. As a result, there does not appear to have Latenetic Martid Cras are but feel secretariate, but more resulting than the New Borks.

counterpart. Costumed revelers took to the streets and their antics generated much interest. As the Advertiser noted in 1906:

Yesterday maskers by twos and ones and fours and otherwise attracted attention as they promenaded the streets and made things exciting for the boys and girls and even a few older folks would run to the door to see the marti gras. Some nice costumes were seen and many were gotten up comically and interestingly.¹⁷

Such traditional, informal observances appear to have continued for several years, as did the constume balls sponsored by clvic and fraternal organizations, such as the Woodmen of the World. Mardi Gras masquerade balls were also popular in New Iberá. 18 Circuses and Carnivals.

The excitement of Marci Gras was matched-at least for the young at heart-by the circus parades that amourced the arrival of the test above in their host towns. In the 150%, New bloat parades that amourced the arrival of the test above in their host towns. In the 150%, New bloat stated in the first work decades of the twentieth carriary, For example, on consecutive weeks in Carbot 1902, New bloats botted the Ringling Brothers Circus, which blaid steel the "Vordis Carbot 1902, New bloats botted the Ringling Brothers Circus, which blaid steel the "Vordis Carbot 100 acts, 80 human performers, three hards of performing elephans, and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performing elephans, and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performing elephans, and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performing elephans, and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performing elephans, and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performing elephans, and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performance and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, three hards of performers and \$1,000,000 acts, 800 human performers, \$1,000,000 a

reenactment of The capture of Pekin [sek]. 18
Lafayette was far less fortunate because, unlike its neighbors, it refused to exempt circuses from municipal license and utility fees. Most major circuses and other prominent tent shows consequently avoided Lafayette throughout the 1890s and for much of the early part of this century, Indeed, Lafayette circus fans were often compelled to travel to New Brain or Crowley to

16. Enterprise, July 7, 1917. For a description of the equally large 1918 payade, see thirt, June 29, 1918; July 6, 1918.

- 17. Advertiser, Feb. 28, 1906.
- 18. Ibid., Feb. 16, 1912; Brasseaux, "Entertainment," p. 368.

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witness three-ringed entertainment. The problem was such that in 1910 the Lafayette Elks Club organized its members into an amateur circus and sponsored a series of annual performances under a big top. ¹⁹

Those shows that did come to Lafayette were consistently small travelling menageries and

street carnivals; the quality of these shows defined standily between 1900 and 1910. Seconing, in the modern versus and; tills once that haveling freet above. One such cambud, for example, featured a 16 162 pound midget, the "Russian Prince," who supposedly could fill in the palm of a romal marks than 17 no billing at another show was accorded to an 16-lenk lat many, proclaimed to be the smallest educated horse in the world." Such oddities were usually complemented by a spey of Juggets, maggloans, the inevitable excited cancers, high-dring darederly, and other performers. The featured performances at these aboves, though often bizarro, were always billed as releas, most grant of princed between a papernt response to a scandalous performance by an excite darecer at a New Boriz carrivals in 1902. Such assurances and the appeal of the method free such as stores wheely inforcaced in the line tall by such establishment and appeal of the method and the store of the store

Lafayette Parish Fair

The proliferation of atreet fairs in Lafayette gave impetus to a movement, sourned on by the Advertiser's editor, to establish an amusifiar to promote the prairits agricultural industry. An abortive attempt was made to launch the Lafayette Parish Fair in 1906, but it was not until 1909 that the idea was budget for fusion. The fair was an immediate success. Hundreds of and farmers, their wives, and children visited the fair's agricultural and cooking exhibits and rode the ubugliubus carrival rides. Inceder, Occomera J. Y. Sanders and New Chestrae Mayor Martin Bahman considered the relativistics notleworthy enough to travel to Lafayette's for the 1910 Only Paris was established until subout 1923.

Balls and Dances

Having no fair in this period, New Iberians channeled their energies into the creation of public gatherings, usually dances, for the benefit of some civil or religious charity. Such dances were also commorpiace in Lafayette, as were bais de maison and informal dances at rented hotel ballrooms, at which string bands, such as the Breaux Bridge String Bands, performed ²²

Theatricals

Dances were most popular in Lafayette and New Iberia in the spring and summer months, when the local theatres offered no rival form of entertainment. The theatrical season at the dawn

19. Advertiser: Oct. 256, 1902; Nov. 15, 1902; July 1, 1910.

20. Advartiser, Sept. 7, 1901; Dec. 9, 23, 1903; Dec. 14, 1904; Nov. 1, 1910; Enterprise, Feb. 7, 1903.

 Advertiser, Aug. 16, 1910; Sept. 6, 30, 1905. The Laflayette Parish Fair Association bought a fair grounds site at the "head" of Lincoln Avenue (later Jefferson Boulevard), behind Starting Grove, in Sept. 1910. Ibid., Sept. 30, 1906.

22. fbld, June 1, 1904, Enterprise, Nov. 19, 1904, Sept. 22, 1906; Aug. 13, 1910.

of this century usually stretched from late August or early September until early March. Most performances, however, were clustered in the fail and winter months when the room temperature in these unairconditioned buildings was most pleasant for performers and patrons alike. Room temperatures were critical because audiences were often large in the old theatres.

particularly between 1900 and 1910, when the quality of troupes visiting Lafavette and New Iberia reached its apogee. In the early years of this decade, touring performers played the boards at the Vendome Opera House (1901-1905) in New Iberia and Falk's Opera House in Lafavette. But these facilities were cramped and their samil staces were incapable of handling the large props transported by the major theatrical companies. Moreover, the opera house managers saw little efficacy in advertising and thus their facilities failed to generate the revenue necessary to attract major touring companies. As a consequence, early twentieth-century theatrical schedules in both communities contained a mixed bag of black-face and Negro minstrels, vaudevillians, solo musical performers, and small-scale stock companies that generally presented farces. This situation changed drastically following construction of a new generation of theatres in Lafavette and New Iberia. The Elks Theatre, which opened in New Iberia in 1907, was an imposing structure with "the best stage outside of New Orleans But, with the exception of a performance by the vaunted Red Feather Company at the grand opening on October 27, 1907, major theatrical troupes rarely played the Elks Theatre. New Iberia audiences had acquired well deserved notoriety for rowdyism in the late 1890s and serious performers apparently avoided the facility at all costs. As a result, manager Julius Scharff retrollited the theatre for movies, and, by 1910, the flickering images had virtually squeezed live performances out of the theatre's schedule. By 1920, vaudevillians and other live entertainers had become extinct in New Iberia.23

Lallyweth battled, but ultimately could not resist, the trend loward movies. The Jefferson Theatre, but in 1940-became, upon its opening, the enternationant center in the Hub City, Between 1904 and 1919, most of the major thearical companies on tour in the South stopped at Hub Jefferson. These shows sated Lallyweth confirming appetite for cornected and musicials. We can be shown that the second companies of the self-second companies of the second companies of

Movies

Movie tokets represented a far better value than their theatricia counterparts. Admission to more performances at the deference ranged from \$1.50 to \$5.0 to praguet, dress cricie, or backery seats, while the heatricial management charged driving only 5 certs and adults only 15 certs for an alternoon of movies. Not only were they cheaper, but movies, unlike theatricial performances, could visually inseport the viewer to pars of the world that they could never hope professaries, could be under the professaries of the professaries of the professaries of the professaries of the section of the professaries of the professari

23. Enterprise, Dec. 28, 1901; Jan. 4, 11, 1902; Feb. 1, 1902; Nov. 15, 1902, Feb. 6, 1904; Dec. 17, 1904; Nov. 2, 1907

- 24. Advertiser, Oct., 10, 1913.
- 25. Ibid., Aug. 10, 1901; Feb. 7, 1906; Apr. 26, 1910; Jan. 12, 16, 1912; May 12, 1912; Feb. 7, 1913; Sept. 8, 1915.

The growing popularity of movies caused a dramatic proliferation of movie theatres in both Litapate and New Desir, and by 1915 Them were three facilities in each community. In 1917, these theatres typically exhibited double features at malinee and evening showings. Tusedays though Surups. Feature move selections changed on a daily basil, but the content of the presentations changed very little: cowboy or adventure little, or less frequently, chansa, were heart with a coality exhibited toward the movies. ²⁰ or theatre with a coality exhibited toward the movies. ²⁰

Movies became an even more important source of entertainment in 1918 and 1919 when war rationing and the continuing hard times forced most Lafayette and New Iberia residents to curtail sharply their entertaining at home. Except for those brief periods when the Chautauqua was underway, movies were literally the only show in town.

The changes that occurred in recreational pursuits in Latsystet and New Berlis between 1900 and 1910 parallel those when occurring throughout the United States. These local developments were symptomatic of the probund changes then occurring in American sociality. These local cerebipments were symptomatic of the probund changes then occurring in American sociality, and the probund of the probun

26. Bid, May 1, 6, 1918. The Lallayette and New Iteria treating are listed below: New Iteria: Elia Theatre, Aliano Recognition of the Jackson Theatre, Royal Theatre, and Unique/Majestic Theatre. With the exception of the Jackson and Elia Senten, elia of Bette Isalitios were designed exclusively for movine. Brasseaux, "Entertainment," pp. 399-91; Advertisor, July 22, 1919.

THE HARGRAVES of VERMILION

SEGURA PLANTATION HOUSE

ROOK REVIEWS

CIVIL WAR IMAGES of a CAJUN LANDSCAPE INDEX to ST. MARTIN PARISH ESTATES, 1804-1900

NORTH-SOUTH: Life and Work of Phoebe Farmer

Number 2



of Bayou Vermillon and the 14-appen front (Section 82) on the east side. That land was part of a Spanish grant to Berrard, Aug. 1, 1735. In 1788, a controversy over the coefficility boundary of Section 39 arose between Hargares and François Blowsaed. Although papers concerning the flighting are missing from files, it is apparent that Hargares was awarded title since Section 39 retained the patient certification number A-1516. This land for on the present-day for between Ladyste and Vermillon perfects.



by Gertrude C. Taylor

though exactly when and where is not known, it is almost certain that Benjamin Hargrave and his wife, Rebecca Galtney (Gwaltney), and all but two of their eight children were born in the colony of Virginia. Scanty records indicate that in 1704 a Benjamin Hargraye owned 250 acres of land in Norfolk County, Virginia. 1 and the will of William Hancock, proved in 1764, mentions his

daughter Sarah (who married (?) Hargrave) and her son Benjamin.2

The first Hargrave in the Attakapas was Benjamin Hargrave, who settled his family on Vermilion Bayou sometime before 1785. Could this man, then, have been the descendant of Benjamin Harcrave of Norfolk County and the son of Sarah Hancock of Surrey County who led his family group through North Carolina, Georgia, and the Mississippi Territory into Louisiana where they boost to find a more promising life? And for what reason had they left their homeland to face an uncertain future, unknown diseases, and untimely death? Since South Louisiana records show that from the time of their settlement in what later became Vermilion Parish through the nineteenth century the Hargrayes were farmers, a brief look into the agricultural history of the land from which they emigrated might bring forth a clear picture of the reasons for their westward movement:

The economic backbone of Virginia in the eighteenth century was agriculture. particularly in tobacco culture. During the first century and a half of the colonial eratobacco had allowed Virginia planters to develop a style of living much akin to that of the English gentry. But this type of agriculture, "based upon a single crop produced by exploitive methods . . . caused yields to decline and lands to reach a condition in which the planters declared them 'exhausted.' Whenever this condition had occurred in the years before 1750, profits, and therefore the standard of living, had been maintained by moving to new ground, exploiting the fertility of this soil for a few years, and then passing on to new lands cleared from the forest. Expansion thereby became a normal condition of the agricultural unit. But as farms developed into plantations, exploitive practices caused the earth to yield decreasing profits from increasing capital investment, particularly in the form of slave labor.

It had therefore become obvious to many Virginia planters between the French and Indian War and the American Revolution that the old life could not be sustained

without serious social friction and that a new order had to begin. . . . 3

"The compler of this genealogical chart is aware that because of the unavailability of marriage, birth, and death records, many names and dates have been omitted. As closely as possible, this record has been checked against the censures of 1850, 1860 and 1900

1. "List of Cust Rentx of Norfolk County, Virginia, 1704." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, XXX (1922), 95 Marriage records of Christine, Françoise, and William Indicate that they or their parents were "of Virginia". Bensmin (Benori), Canus,

and James were "of Brunswick County, Ve." 2, "The Hangpook Family of Surrey and Sustant," Virolin's Managine of History and Ringraphy, XXXIII (1925), 419.

3. Glern R. Conrad, "Virginians in the Teche Country," Attakspas Gazette, XVII (1982), 5.

It can be assumed that Benjamin Hargaree, hold wife, Rebecco Callinoy and that six children her sizer Margared Callerey, and a William Hargareey footsity. Benlamins trother fell Winglina several years before they arrived in the Opelousa seria. They had made the long treit, through the Carplinas, Callery, and the Albanea and Missistopic terrifories, scopicing foreign enough when they reached the Natchez area for Benjamin and Rebecco's severeth child to be form. "Serial results and the Serial Rebecco's severeth child to be form." Serial Hargaree for the Serial Rebecco's severeth child to be form." Serial Hargaree for the Serial Rebecco's severeth child to be form." Serial Rebecco's severeth child to be form. Serial Rebecco's severeth child the severeth child the severeth child the severeth child the sever

youngest child. Susanna, marying, Three of the daughters married neighbors. There is verticence that William sabblishes thread or vacant later not mat of this father. ¹Duriss and of the century, Benjamin states this move to what was probably better land on the lower Vermillon. In 1801 he bought from Claude Broussed 3 aprents foreigne by 40 aprents depith on the west side of Elayou Vermillon. ¹⁰ About the same time he sold to Joseph Broussard the three appent

4. The manage record of Mane states that she is "of the Mass, River," Susanna's both record is in the church in St. Manthydia. The date indicates that the Could have been from about the years eiter her ferrily anneed in Attalagas.

6. Opening and office the control of the control

6. For locations see map "Land Grants, Lend Claims, and Public Land Seles, 1821-1856 on the Lower Vermison River."

7. Donald J Haele, comp. Goodweet Contribute Network, 19 Nov. (Science, La. 1998), L. 1939. Berugmmed in the 1972, every yea where not friend designify, Progress, The Inventory of the stallab blooder of been of load, and yet asset must be colored and contributed to the Science of the Contributed of the Inventory was entweened by Chris and William Deletingsup, A. Hard NS and separating was members of the Science Academy Contributed The Inventory was entweened by Chris and William Deletingsup, and the Science Academy Contributed Contribute

 Ibid, 93. The Hargeve family had probably load on this land from the time of their arrival in the Vermition area, and Suzanna, youngest child of Benjamin and Rebecca Hargeve, was born e-few months before their oldest child died.

9. Wham Hangrees clemed 640 acres on Hangraws Guily near the Vermition Beyou. In this claim Butus Nobelson Isstiffed that in 1801 Hangrees was reading upon the land "in a pretty good house." The land was opposite that upon which his father resided at the time. The claim was not certified because conflicted with other claims already certified. Register and Receivers Report No. 75, American State Peoper, Bublic Land Ren't, York (Mastron, O. C., 1607-1668), IL 134.

10. SMDA, 22, 164. This conveyance was an acknowledgment of receipt of payment. This ongoal sale is not recorded. This lend, part of 8 Sourch grant to Claudo Brossand, was located further down the beyon below the present lown of Abbeville. In 1811, Hargeove received confidence of this bubble location.

frontage on the west side of the bayou, part of the tract he purchased from Berard in 1787.¹¹ On the same day, April 4, 1804, he sold to Pierre Vincent the 14 arpent frontage on the east side of

the babout, the emandes of his original purchase from Berard. ¹²
in 1812, James, now the father of the childen, bought from John Reeves a tract six arpents from by the customary depth on the west side of Bayou Vermillon, sixing himself away from the home place and establishingh himself and place of the own? Feelingh that is decighten were well provided for in their marriages, the either Harganov, now past middle age, waited to see this state of said to the six of said to see the state of said to the said of said to this son. Dates, the olderation he had booked from Claude Brousdard 17 vears

before ¹⁸ or the solit, before, an experience of the solit political polit

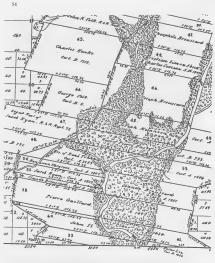
In time the Hargraves left Bayou Vermillon, many moving westward into the sixth ward or Shriphial plane of Vermillon Parkin and other moving even father westward into Truss. In 1900, review Hargrave households the based of which were farmest) even recorded in the Sphriphial hardray and whe Admillor Trainan and eight relation, 1904 the Hargrave and well Admillor Trainan and eight relation, 1904 the Hargrave and well Admillor Trainan and eight relation, 1904 the Hargrave and well Admillor Trainan and eight relation, 1904 the Hargrave and well Admillor Ha

11 SMOA 20 93

12. Ibid., 22, 163.

13. Ibid, 27, 14. The tract was one-half of the tract that Reevee bought from John St. Clar (Sinclar). It lay less than a mile south of the land on which James' father level and just above what became the settlement of Perry.

14. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 1-8, 302, 3550, May 29, 1818. This act of sale states that the land involved is the "same on which the purchaser now resides."



In 1901 Beginnin Hargrave bought a 3-appet front tast on the west side of Bayou Vermillon from Caude Brousaard Spanish had grant (A-1801). Bailor Hargrave was alooch Plan, who side had bought from Brousaard and who married Marie Hargrave in 1903. In 1812 James Hargrave bought from John Reeves a 6appent front tract on the west side of Bayou Vermillon (appointmetry had of Section 60). Reeves had obtained the land from John St. Clair (Sinclair), whose title (6-1424) had been curtified. These lands lay below the present born of Albeville.

The Descendants of Benjamin Hargrave and Rebecca Galtney

- A. Françoise, b. _____, in Virginia.
 m. Jean Abshire (Abcher) of Germany.
- B. Berjamin, b.
 m. Oct. 24, 1785 (SMch: v. 3, no. 80), Catherine Galmont of St. Charles (SMch: v. 3, no. 156).
 - Françoise, b. Oct. 28, 1786 (SMch: v. 34, no. 156).
 m. Dec. 3, 1805 (SMch: v. 5, no. 46), Pierre Trahan, s/o Paul Trahan and Marie Duhon.
- m. Dec. 3, 1805 (SMch: v. 5, no. 46), Pierre Trahan, s/o Paul Trahan and Marie Duhon.
- D. Marie (of the Mississippi River), b.
 m. Jan. 6, 1803 (5Mch: y. 4, no. 77), Jacob Ryan of Georgia, s/o Daniel Ryan and Marquerite
- Burkeley.

 E. Adelaide, b.
- m. Feb. 2, 1795 (Opel. ch: v. 1, p. 54), George Faulk, s/o Luc Faulk and Celeste Reples.
 F. Suzanne, b. July 25, 1787 (SMch: v. 4, no. 274),
 m. Dec. 1, 1807 (SMch: v. 5, no. 103), Alexandre Landry, s/o Firmin Landry and Theoliste
- - William, b. m. Sept. 2, 1800 (SMch: v. 4, no. 211), Catherine Bonharme, d/o Steven Bonharme and Augustine Esteve. An orphan from Ursuline Convent in New Orleans. Permission to marry (SMOA 4 172-10).
 - 1. Marie Doralise, b. Feb. 1, 1802 (SMch: v. 5, no. 520).
 - Benjamin, b. Oct. 29, 1808 (SMch: v. 6, no. 897).
 m. Sept. 7, 1829 (Laf. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 53). Aspasie Abshire, d/o Abraham Abshire and
 - Marguente Touchet.
 - a. Joseph, b. 1832.

Thibodeaux.

- b. Josephine, b. 1834. m. Nov. 15, 1855 (Abb. ch; v. 1, p. 52), Joachim Touchet.
 - c. William, b. 1837.
 - d. Marie Marcellite, bt. April 18, 1840, age 10. (Laf. ch: v. 5, no. 152).
 - e. Emelienne, b. May 1, 1841 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 227).
 - f. George, b. April 10, 1843 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 6).
 - g. Catherine, b. May 15, 1845 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 6).

Eglise-St. Martin de Tours

BOÎTE 71 ST MARTINVILLE, LOUISIANE 7058?

151 Rev. K. Monrout (By July O. J.)



The following is a translation of Record No. 19, Polio D of the records of St. Martin of Tours Church, St. Martinville, La.:

Information on the single status produced for Charles Meinks on the 1st of February, 1798 In St. Martin Church of Attakapas, on the 1st of February, 1798, I.

Father Michael Bernard Barriere . Pastor of the show mentioned Church . did this day with the assistance of a witness, Don (Mr.) Louis Chemin, sacristan) receive from Don (Mr.) Carlos Meinks, native of Richmond, located in Virginia in the United States, and resident of this parish, an intention to contract Marriage with Christine Hartgreve, native of this parish, legitimate daughter of Don (Hr.) Benjamin Hartgreve (North Carolina, and Rebecca Gourtnay (Courtney), native of Virginia, and residents of this parish: I received from him am oath in which he swears that the following is true: that he is a native of Richmond in the United States of America in Virginia, and he has resided here for 7 years, that he is the legitimate son of Josef Meinks and Ana Lies, natives of Richmond and belonging to the Church of England, that he has lived in the single state and has spoken of Matrimony to no one except the said Christina Hartgreye. with whom he intends to contract Marriage, that he has no yow of chastity and belongs to no religious order, that he has no other impediment to bar his intended resolution, he is not persuaded or forced by anyone but makes it of his own free will; this he makes by oath being 27 years old, and testifying before Don (Mr.) Guilergo (William) Martereye and Don (Mr.) Marco (Mark) Lies, residents of this Parish: the witnesses are present for the same party from whom I received this testimony, according to law, and they have signed

Signed:

Have Lies

William Margrave Louis Chemin (Assistant) Louis (Meinks)

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h. Eulalle, b. Sept. 4, 1847 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 6).
m. _____, Joseph Hargrave, s/o Gideon Hargrave and Claire Nunez.
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m. _____, Joseph Hargrave, s/o Gideon Hargrave and Claire Nunez

i. Anastasie, b. Sept. 11, 1849 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 19).

j. Arcene, bt. Feb. 14, 1851 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 227).

k. Aurelie, bt. March 26, 1851 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 7). I. John, b. Sept. 18, 1853 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 7).

I. John, b. Sept. 18, 1853 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 7). m. June 19, 1878 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 103), Adelaide Trahan.

m. June 19, 1878 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 103), Adelaide Tranan (1) Basile, b. Jan. 2, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 87).

Basile, b. Jan. 2, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 87).
 Marie Elmaze, b. Oct. 231, 1879 (Abb. ch. v. 3, p. 134).
 Emar, b. July 24, 1881 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 271).

(3) Emar, b. July 24, 1881 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 271).
 (4) Augustin, b. June 26, 1883 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 6).
 (5) Alexandre, b. Feb. 24, 1888 (Rayne ch: v. 4, p. 9).
 (6) Joseph Ferriol, b. March 6, 1895 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 323).

(7) Aimée, b. May 2, 1899 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 323).
 (8) Marguerite, b. March 22, 1900 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 307).
 3. Reine Solance, b. May 4, 1804 (SMch: v. 6, no. 190).

4. Anne Avoie, April 4, 1807 (SMch: v. 6, no. 388).

 George, b. Dec. 7, 1810 (SMch: v. 6, no. 1998).
 Nov. 20, 1829 (Opel. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 72). Aspasie Trahan, d/o Paul Trahan and Marguerite Montet.

a. Anastasie, bt. Feb. 13, 1831 (Laf. ch: v. 3, p. 287).

b. Joseph Valentin, bt. Aug. 3, 1836, age 4 years (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 8).
c. Levi, b. Oct. 1836. m. Dec. 12, 1860, Elizabeth Gallier, d/o Joseph Gallier and

C. Levi, B. Oct. 1836. III. Dec. 12, 1000, Excadent Gainer, 0.0 303eph Gainer and Catherine Hays.

d. Marquenite, bt. May 6, 1838 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 85).

e. Edgar, bt. Dec. 11, 1840 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 205).

m. ____, Amelia Plaisance.

 Alpha, b.
 m. Isaac Arceneaux, (Crowley Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 1404), s/o Benjamin Arceneaux and Mary Ningate (Wingate?).

6. Augustine, b. May 24, 1815 (SMch: v. 6, no. 1998).

Susanna Rov.

7. André, b. Feb. 15, 1818 (SMch: v. 7, no. 401).

m. March 4, 1838 (Franklin Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 12), Ester Baudoin.

8. Marle h.

 marte, D. — 1836 (Laf. ch: v. 3, p. 269), Jean-Baptiste Crawford, s/o Adam Crawford and Magdeleine Granger.

Maggereine Granger.

Darius (Eras, Elias), a Lutheran, b. ____, in Virginia.

M.Mav 1. 1798 (Ooel, ch: v, 1-Suo., no. 2), Euphrisine Gilchrist, d/o William Gilchrist and

 Susanna, b. July 3, 1799 (SMch: v. 5, no. 255). m. July 15, 1817 (SMch: v. 6, no. 49), Michael Pivoteau, s/o Michael Pivoteau and Appoline Broussard.

2. Adelaide, bt. July 4, 1803, age 2 yrs. (Opel, ch: v. 1, p. 308).

Marie, bt. July 4, 1804 (Opel. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 43), Antoine Mayer, s/o Jacques Mayer and

Marguerite Doré.

4. Celeste, b. March 20, 1808 (Opel. ch: v. 1, p. 458).

5. Emerante, b. Feb. 1, 1811 (SMch: v. 6, no. 1127).

Marie Seranie, b. May 12, 1816 (SMch: v. 7, no. 400).
 m. Dec. 29, 1837 (Opel. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 113), Maxile Mayer.

Isaac, b. Feb. 21, 1819 (SMch: v. 7, no. 614).
 m. Feb. 7, 1842 (Opel. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 9 1/2), Louise STrahan.

a. Isaac b. Feb. 2. 1845 (G.C. chr. v. 1. n. 230)

b. Heloise, b. Jan. 31, 1847 (G.C. ch: v. 1, p. 230).
 c. Euphrosine, b. May 9, 1849 (G.C. ch: v. 2, p. 3).

d. Marie Josette, b. Feb. 16, 1851 (G.C. ch: v. 2, p. 3).

e. Melanie, b. July 17, 1855 (G.C. ch: v. 2, p. 134).
m. Oct. 14, 1873 (Opel. Ct. Hse; Mar. no. 7547). Theophile Abshire.

J. James, b. ____, d. ___, Succession dated Feb. 1854. (Opel. Ct. Hse: no. 1808). m. Feb. 2, 1802 (SMch: v. 4, no. 244), Sarah Walker. d/o Gideon Walker and Marie Faulk.

Benjamin, b. Oct. 4, 1805 (SMch: v. 6, no. 1122). d. Aug. 7, 1830 (Laf. ch: v. 2, p. 98).
 (Laf. Cl. Hee: Succ. no. 194).
 m. Sept. 7, 1825 (Laf. ch: v. 1, no. 21), Eugenie Primeaux, d/o Joseph Primeaux and Marguerite Schexnayder.

Marie Virginie, bt. Dec. 26, 1826, age 4 1/2 mo. (Laf. ch: v. 2, p. 205).
 m. Nov. 22, 1841 (Laf. Ct. Hse: no. 274), Paul Jones, Esq.

b. Joseph, bt. May 9, 1830, age 1 mo. (Laf. ch: v. 3, p. 144).

2. Gideon, b. July 30, 1808 (Smch: v. 6, no. 1123).

m. July 21, 1826 (Laf. ch: v. 1, no. 46), Claire (Clarisse) Nunez, d/o Joseph Nunez and Marie Richard.

a. Joseph, bt. Sept. 12, 1829, age 28 mo. (Laf. ch: v. 3, p. 204).

m. _____, Eulalie Hargrave, d/o Benjamin Hargrave and Aspasie Abshire.

(1) Ursule, b. May 30, 1870 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 65). m. Sept. 29, 1886 (Abb. Ct. Hse: no. 174), William Hargrave, s/o William Hargrave

and Marie Victoire Royer.

(2) Jean Mehault, b. Jan. 11, 1872 (Abb. ch: v. 4, no. 64).

(3) George, b. March 8, 1874 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 261).
 m. Dec. 31, 1894 (Abb. Ct Hse: Mar. no. 1183), Azelie Suire.
 (a) Gloria, b. 1898 (U. S. Census. 1900).

(4) Emilienne, b. March 4, 1877 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 58).

- (5) Marie Onellia, b. June 6, 1882 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 350).
- (6) Adam, b. May 23, 1887 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 201).
- b. Gideon, b. Sept. 6, 1830 (Laf. ch: v. 3, p. 204).
- c. William, b. _____, d. 1891. m. _____, Marie Victoire Royer, d/o James Royer and Clementine Benoît.
- Aspasie, b. Aug. 31, 1856 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 4).
- (2) Zelima, b. Nov. 26, 1858 (Abb. ch; v. 2, p. 39).
- (2) Zelima, b. Nov. 26, 1858 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 35
- (3) William, b. Aug. 11, 1864 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 117).
 - m. Sept. 29, 1886 (Abb. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 174), Ursule Hargrave, d/o Joseph Hargrave and Eulalie Hargrave.
 - (4) Carmelite, b. Oct. 24, 1866 (C.P. ch: v. 1, p. 117).
- m. May 26, 1884 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 294), Dupreville Suire.

 (5) Marcellienne, b. Aug. 9, 1870 (C.P. ch: v. 4, p. 21).
- m. April 2, 1891 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 153), Moise Guidry, s/o Moise Guidry and Elizabeth Abshire.
- (6) Joseph Aubin, b. March 1, 1875 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 307). m. _____, Celestine Touchet.
 - (a) Aubin, b. Oct. 11, 1895 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 36).
- (b) Odeon, b. Feb. 28, 1899 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 244).
- d. Marie Rose, bt. May 10, 1834, age 9 mo. (Laf. ch: v. 4, p. 76).
- e. Arveline, bt. June 5, 1836 (Laf. ch: v. 4, no. 678).
 - Celeste, b. Dec. 5, 1841 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 246).
 - g. Benjamin Franklin, b. July 2, 1843 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 36). m. . . Sophia Guinon, wd/o James Edwin Stansbury.
 - (1) Sophia, b. 1897
 - (2) Ruthie, b. 1900
- h. Clara, b. Oct. 22, 1845 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 35). m. Mar. 18, 1896 (Abb. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 1394), Levie Gallier.

m. May 26, 1884 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 295), Emile Lapointe.

- i. Louisa, b. Feb. 2, 1848 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 35).
- George, b. July 30, 1808 (SM ch: v. 6, no. 1124).
 m. Nov. 19, 1832 (Laf. ch: v. 2, p. 79), Celeste Harrington, d/o Charles Harrington
 - and Eugenie Derouen.
 - a. Joseph Valentin, bt. June 7, 1834 (Laf. ch: v. 4, p. 89).
 b. Emelie, bt. June 5, 1836, age 7 mo. (Laf. ch: v. 4, no. 679).

(9) Augusta, b. 1892. (10) Ophella, b. 1896.

h. Willam, b. Jan. 1, 1855 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 58).
m. Eugenie Gaspard, d/o Zepherin Gaspard and Marquerite I aPointe

(8) Anita, b. 1892.

Aurelia, b. Oct. 3, 1974 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 58).
 m. Feb. 5, 1891 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 149), Elodias Lemaire, s/o Columbus

m. Feb. 5, 1891 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 149), Elodias Lemaire, s/o Columb Lemaire and Sara Stephens.
(2) Arcade, b. July 14, 1880 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 244).

(2) Olivo b March 2 4020 (Abb eb v. 4 = 404)

(3) Olive, b. March 2, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 134).

(4) Osea, b. Sept. 4, 1882 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 330).
(5) Agratia, b. June 4, 1885 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 97).

(6) Clarence, b. Aug. 12, 1887 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 201).

(7) Noemie, b. March 10, 1889 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 295).

(8) Remi, b. June 7, 1891 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 79).

(9) Alcide, b. Oct. 10, 1893 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 260).
(10) Willie, b. June 13, 1896 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 92).

(11) Zepherin, b. May 7, 1898 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 200).

 Benjamin, b. Aug. 22, 1858 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 14).
 Aug. 25, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 130), Emerenthe Faulk, d/o Joseph Faulk and Arsene Meaux.

(1) Noah, b. Oct. 6, 1881 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 264).

(2) Zoe, b. Aug. 12, 1883 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 15)

(3) Joseph Ove, b. July 13, 1885 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 91).

(4) Noelia, b. July 7, 1888 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 251).

(4) Noella, b. July 7, 1888 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 251

(5) Marie Oceana, b. Feb. 8, 1890 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 348).

(6) Louisiana, b. June 30, 1892 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 145).

(6) Louisiana, b. June 30, 1892 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 145).(7) Marie Athilia, b. Jan. 20, 1895 (abb. ch: v. 6, p. 326).

(8) Lodias, b. 1898. (9) Felicie, b. 1900.

i. Comelius, b. Feb. 12, 1862 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 62)

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c. Vivay, bt. March 28, 1838, age 3 mo. (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 79).
d. Benjamin (Henrison), b. Sent 28, 1844 (Lat. chr. v. 6, p. 3).
    m. April 27, 1871 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 279), Aurelia LaPointe.
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(1) Elizabeth, bt. April 2, 1866, age 3 mg, (Abb. ch; v. 2, p. 128).

e. Harrison, b. Nov. 19, 1844 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 26)

m. Joseph Harrington. (2) Jean Adam, b. July 10, 1868 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 198). (3) Marquerite Idolie, b. July 18, 1870 (Abb. ch. v. 3 p. 75). m. Jan. 24, 1887 (Abb. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 185), François Deussard Guidry, s/o

Edmond Guidry and Amelia Dartez. (4) Marie Idolia, b. July 6, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 353). m. ____, Felix Faulk (5) Arcade, b. Jan. 27, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 186). (6) Marie Orelie, b. Jan. 27, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 341).

(7) Arcadie, b

Fulatie Faulk (8) Leodias, b. Sept. 13, 1897 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 171).

(9) Felicie, b. June 16, 1900 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 292).

f. Caroline, b. March 13, 1847 (Laf. ch: v. 6, p. 26). g. Thomas, b. April 3, 1856 (Abb, ch: v. 2, p. 14).

m. July 21, 1873 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 392), Azema Bourque, d/o Lulcien Bourque and Azema Tours Marguerite, b. April 6, 1875 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 279). m. July 14, 1890 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 129), Clemile Lemaire, s/o Emile Lemaire and Azilda Thibodeaux

m. Feb. 17, 1898 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 341), Jules Herpin, s/o Antoine Herpin and

(2) Jean Ferragues, b. March 11, 1877 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 66) m. Jan. 17, 1895 (Abb. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 1209), Rosalie Mila (?),

(a) Albertine, bn. Jan. 18, 1897 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 147).

(b) James Horace, b. Sept. 23, 1898 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 200).

(3) Lucien, b. Feb. 24, 1879 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. f134).

(4) Ament, b. 1883.

(5) Celeste, b. 1885.

(6) Columbus, b. 1888. (7) Artibus, b. 1890.

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m. Jan. 29, 1889 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 95). (1) Marie Adonia, b. July 26, 1886 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 155).

4 Maria Januara I. Esta de deserrollata de la constitución de la consti

Marie Jeanne, b. Feb. 20, 1813 (SMch: v. 6, no. 2001).
 Olivier b. Nov. 30, 1815 (SMch: v. 6, no. 2001).

m. _____, Lucienne Suire. a. Olivier. b. Nov. 14, 1838 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 194).

Olivier, b. Nov. 14, 1838 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 194).
 m. Azilda LaPointe, d'o Pierre LaPointe and Marguerite Meaux.

(1) Azelie, b. _____.

m. Dec. 10, 1883 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 263), Victor LeBlanc, s/o. Aristide LeBlanc and Françoise Landry.

(2) Olivier, bt. April 13, 1866, age 4 mo. (Abb. ch: v. 2). m. Sept. 5, 1885 (Abb. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 34), Elodie LeBlanc.

(a) Elodias, b. July 19, 1886 (Abb. ch; v. 5, p. 152).

(b) Alcide, b, Jan. 6, 1888 (Abb, ch; v, 5, p, 226).

(c) Ozea Marguerite, b. Nov. 11, 1889 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 339).

(d) Edla, b. Aug. 18, 1897 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 171).

(e) Caliste, b. Feb. 9, 1900 (Abb. ch; v. 7, p. 171).

(f) Joseph Evilier, b. Jan. 20, 1895 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 326).

(g) Malvle, b. 1900 (U. S. Census, 1900).

(3) George, b. Aug. 6, 1868 (Abb. ch: v. 2, p. 201). m. Nov. 25, 1898 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 249), Melanie Touchet

(4) Cornelius, b. July 26, 1870 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 78). m. Nov. 8, 1889 (Abb. Ct. Hse: Mar. no. 490), Alida Menard.

(1) Aristide, b. Aug. 25, 1890 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 11).

(2) Eulalie, b. Aug. 31, 1892 (Abb. ch: v. 6, p. 207).

(3) Aziida, b. July 26, 1895 (Abb. ch: v. 7, p. 28).

(4) Amanda, b. 1898. (U. S. Census, 1900).

(5) Oneil, b. May 3, 1872 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 161). m. Natilia Gaspard.

(6) Joseph, b. March 8, 1874 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 261).

(6) Joseph, b. March 8, 1874 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 3

(7) Pierre, b. Sept. 8, 1876 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 9). m. Aug. 30, 1900 (Abb. ch: v. 3, p. 384, Marie Elodie Faulk.

(8) Marguerite Azelie, b. Feb. 20, 1880 (Abb. ch: v. 4, p. 187.

(9) Azelle, b. 1881 (U. S. Census, 1900).

(10) Victor, b. July 20, 1883 (Abb. ch: v. 5, p. 14).

(10) 11001 0 100 0 1000 0 1000 0 1101 0 1101

Marie Anne, b. Aug. 16, 1817 (SMch: v. 7, no. 394).
 m. Feb. 23, 1825 (Laf. ch: v. 2, p. 186). Don Louis Leleu of St. Martin Parish.

7. Mary Cysene, b.____ m. Jan. 20, 1840 (Laf. Ct. Hse, Mar. no. 154), William Harrington, s/o Charles Harrington and Ivey Devoy.

8. Joseph, bt. Nov. 13, 1825 (Laf ch: v. 2, p. 153).

m. _____, Caroline Pierce.

a. Celanie, b. April 9, 1841 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 261).

b. Jeanne, b. May 22, 1842 (Laf. ch: v. 5, p. 246).

Aurillons, bt. Nov. 13, 1825 (Laf. ch: v. 2, p. 153).
 m. Claire LaPointe

a. Benjamin, bt. Apr. 3, 1854 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 71).

b. Jean. bt. Apr. 3, 1854 (Abb. ch: v. 1, p. 74).



Civil War Images of a Cajun Landscape:

Bayous Lafourche and Terrebonne

by Lawrence E. Estaville, Jr.*

Images of past landscapes can provide important insight into understanding a culture and its development. They can also become significant points of departure in investigating questionable information or even myths that may cloud a cultural herdage. Incided, South Louisiana has been requestly potroped as a land of eliter sinister severage incidents of with replies or beautiful bayous delicately draped with moss and magnolias. Few detailed geographical perceptions exist for the interestmicturation cyclan homeliant. Yet shortly before and during the CNIW traversal South Louisianians and reductant northern visitors recorded keen vignettes of the Calpin landscape along bayous Laborathe and Terroborn. Here are excepts from these correstantly images (Fig.

James Hosmer, Harvard graduate, Unitarian minister, and corporal in a Massachusetts regiment, jotted down his impressions in the spring of 1863 as he marched from Donaldsonville south along Bayou Latourche, favorably picturing the countryside to

... be very like Holland. The tents are pitched in a perfectly level field-estretching, without a front, far and wide, with only here and there at the Along one side of the field runs the beyou, behind its Levee. The water now brims up nearly to the adge of this Levee, though on the land side there must be a signed side or eight feet from the top of the bark to the surface of the land. If an opening were made in the Levee, our camp would be instantly downed by the usual of where. Slopps and acconcers of considerable tomage sail up and down the beyou, and one full-sized disper-ship files at another just opposite us. To see these craft, we are obliged to look up. The valent-files of the beyou is about on a level with our eyes; so that the hulls and rigging of the vessels are in the air, over our heads.

In the most detailed military account of the Lafourche fighting, New York poet, novelist, and lieutenant colonet, A. J. H. Duganne appraised wartime Thibodaux and vicinity:

... then (the robe horsemen) take cover in the dense woods and close plantation-fields which border fulsoruble buyout... Thisdesur, [set]) boats several generies and is found suffered to suffer shops. Thisdesur, [set] hardons numbers of robel sympathizers, on fine estatesized and in suburban chateaux... gine has a) orbantal kururian and templanji... Thisdesure, [set], they know, commands two roads diverging from it to the two crossings at Lafourches and Terroborance; those roads discoplinion a scalene frainfole, with the railroad for its

*Dr. Estaville in assistant arabestar of historical occupants at Clemen Linearote, Clemen S.C.

Juames K. Hösmer, The Color Guard: A Corporat's Notes of MiNary Service in the Mineteenth Army Corps (Boston, 1884), pp. 110 Homer hexame a college professor, Historian, and Ibrarian. See Barnes F. Lathrop, 'The Lathurche District in 1861 1982: A Publishm Local Defense. Classare Hastory (1980), 1980.

hypotheruse. . . . The atternorn was showing and as this moley array (of rebelle) gallogs down the bapou charks, a sterifile thruidersteam breaks overhead, discharging torents of sheeted rain. I never saw the water come down in greater volume than it did that day on the Cyptiousa Rainard line-flooding the fields, raileing the water courses, making reads like takes, and bridle-paths impassable.²

Before being attacked in June 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Stickney, Forth-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, reported his position about four miles downstream from Thibodaux at Lafourche Crossing:

On his trek through South Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. H. Duganne described the antebellum commercial importance of Latourche and Terrebonne parishes:

A company canal, now nearly day and choled with weeds, setned from Thibodeaus; glid (be Bayes) Blick and Blie, and one selficide a channel for the country trade in Terrebonne; large filterboats, piled with cotten-bales and sugar-hogheads, penetraling what seem now but narrow dichost by the highway. The town of Houses, there's miles from the railroad, was gate an entreport of inland commerce; and the bayes barks and lake-shores of this parish were, a fore time, lavely with the transful of deep-lacen water. This who is allovial country is a plantaris paradise. No forther thands are found upon the contient than are entraced within the water-below for Lobisians.*

Before the war and its devastation, the Southern eye of Reverend H. B. Price, writing for *De Bow's Review* in February 1850, sketched the agrarian activities along Bayou Terrebonne, a distributary of Bayou Lafourche:

Commencing with the plantation of Col. Winds, on the Terrebonne bayou, the first nearest the parish ine, with is a mile and a half from the town of Thiodeaute, [se], on the Latiouche, to some distance below the plantations of Winn Blattan, deceased, a clistance of thirly miles or mee, there is a coercinuous line of plantations and French apricultural villages—lence joins to ferce and plantation to plantation. In passing this road during the vesibles, accessed of they invessed period, all leading externation that is affected during, and

^{2.} A. J. H. Dugarne, Cemps and Protons: Twenty Months in the Department of the Gulf (New York, 1985), pp. 123-25.

U. S. War Department, The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington, D. C., 1899), Series I, Vol. XXVII, Pt. I. 194.

⁴ Ouganne, Carnos and Prisons, p. 53

joining in the bustle of ter. The houses are neally built and with respect to control, and the orange and the east, and valious kinds of evergence foliage, set of the yards and present an air of comfort and tranquility to all around. The quarters manifest comfort in their arrangement, and bespeak the kind feelings of the proprieter for his stakes. The sugar-houses are commodious, and the ground is under that cuttleston which is most sugar-houses are commodious, and the ground is under that cuttleston which is most like and the stakes of the control of the stakes of t

In 1888 Charles Nott, a New York City attorney and colonel of the 176th New York Volunteers, scornfully painted a different scene on the barks of Bayou Terrebonne: It is not a pleasant ride to Houma; the road runs along a bayou, as straight and stagnant as a canal. Occasionally there comes a boat, frieighted with a dozen barrels of molasses or a

few hogheads of sugar, furnowing lax way through the green sourn that covers the wider, and breaking down the rark-priving weak that code the channel. The vagabondlooking ponies that draig I along, travel on the "levee", which has the appearance of a toxepath, and makes the buyou clow more than ever like a canal. This buyou is a hideous frop-pond, long drawn out, filled with blade, slimy mud, and teeming with hideous regilles. My hore setting as I and beated by a land must be tailed and arranged to two foundations. My hore setting as I and setting the setting and setting the setting the setting and public to the setting the setting the setting and public to the setting the setting the setting the setting the drift seathers remind one of the uncombed clock of a city seaverager. No one ever exhaust them, but diese back and says, who unconcaled diegard, with all foul but hat is. ⁶

Nott, nevertheless, was also struck by the agricultural fertility of Bayou Terrebonne's backslope:

Yet on the other side of the road, spreading back to the poleonous swamps in the rax, it is come of the rich plantations of Louisian. There are the sugarhouses, with their heavy brick chimneys, as large and clumey as those of a foundry, and near by stand the planter's house, the oversees house, the contraband deep, reminding on of the graded loss in the block by disches, sometimes as near large of these blocks is a raised plantation road, which crosses the disches no substantial bridges, and runs, perhaps for miles, arrow-tike, as a railroad, it is probable that the plantation is surrounded by a leven, to keep the vater out. The large disches then empty into a cannal, and at the end of this cannil will be found a 'pumping muchine,' driven by a slean migrie, which pumps the plantation dry and keeps at above water. Some weathful assum migrie, which pumps the plantation dry and keeps at above water. Some weathful

^{5.} De Bow's Review, VIII (February, 1850), 147-48

Charles C. Not, Sketches in Prison Camps: A Continuation on Sketches of the War (New York, 1965), pp. 26-27. See also Latinop, "Lafourche District."

^{7.} Noti, Prison Camps, pp. 27-38; Lathrop, "Lafourche District." 105-06

At mid-century the most important east-west transportation artery through the region was the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Ralfoad. In 1861 before the Yankee invasion, a reporter for the New Orleans Daily Picayune caught a November view of the land along the line wast of the Crescent City:

Almost immediately after leaving the depot, he fields of com, in most laxuriant growth, begin to show themselves, and them, along the route, it is cane, cane, heartyl anything else than cane. For acres, and even miles together, on both isides of the road, and confellines as far as the eye can reach, the green sepanse of high and typocous cane stretched away in rish protection... From what we saw, we should say that three videous canes are considered away in rish protection... From what we saw, we should say that three videous canes are considered away in rish protection... From what we saw, we should say that three videous canes are considered away in rish protection... From what we saw, we should say that three videous canes are considered away in rish protection.

Confederate General Richard Taylor, son of Zachary Taylor, analyzed the Lafourche district through which the railway ran and into which his forces would advance in 1863: Some engines and plan [of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western] had been

saved from the general wreck at New Orleans, and the line was operated from the bay to Latourshe Crossing, thirty miles. The intervening territory constitutes the parish of Terrebonne, with ferfile, cultivated lands along the many bayous, and low evamps between. From Latourshe crossing to Abjees, opposite New Orleans, fish fyrmless and, after leaving the higher ground adjacent to the Latourshe, the line plurges into swarps and marshes, impassable accept on the embarkment of the line teath. Kidway of the above points, the Bayout des Allemanch, ouder of the large lists of the same name, is coussed... On the weet board of the altourshe, an inter of the labove has the coussed... On the weet board of the altourshe, an inter of the observed the coussed... On the weet board of the altourshe, an inter of the observed the coussed... On the weet board the altourshe, and the first learn of the coussed... On the course of the town of Thibodeaux [sid, the most considerable place of this region. Navigable in the town of Thibodeaux [sid, the most considerable place of the region. Navigable in the course of the course of the course of the course of some ninety miles, reaches the Gull to the west of Barrater's Bay. Above Thibodeaux [sid] there were no bridges and communication between the opposite banks was keep to by ferries. §

And Yankee Frank Flinn, while campaigning with General Nathaniel Banks in South Louisiana, anxiously recorded in the spring of 1863 the alien sights along the Opelousas Railroad as his troop train traversed the Lafourche district from New Orleans to the railway's western terminous eight miles away at Brashear City today Morgan City on the Atchaldava River:

Tents were stack and by 7 o'clock the regiment was on board of [sic] the care bound for the interior of Louislam. For all pine were and on plainform and baggage aras, through the lowlands of Louislam. For a long distance we ran through a dense cyprus [sic] swarp, such a one as we had not seen before. It was file a walf of vegetation, almost, on each side, and through the lawes we could see dark bayous and black pools. Alligation several filed from [sin to long or in colls, six basifies in the sun.

^{8.} New Orleans Cally Picsysne, November 12, 1861.

There were furtiles and fisants by the barrel, and trees were draped with the pecular Southern moss. The road was guarded by the New York and Connecticul Regiments, and we did not envery them their pleasant jbb. A fitte after noon the train arrived at Brashear Cly, For fear the readers may dwell on the folia that Brashear Cly is a large one, I say at none that it is not. It consists of a few houses, a displadded wharf, and lost of mud. ¹⁰

Of course, a complex pattern of all these images actually formed the Cajun landscape. The prized defatic soil of South Louisians's bayou backstopes was certainly supar country deted by wealthy plantations and slave shariles. Yet, at the same time, dominating the interfuxes was extensive swampland filled with a bounty of game that supplemented Cajun farmers' crops and

livestock and with strange wildlife that struck fear into foreigners.11
Mid-nineteenth-century Cajun Louislana evidently was not geographically isolated. Bayous

Latourche and Terrebonne and their distributaries provided an excellent natural water transport system piled by steamboats as well as ocean-poing vessels. And before the Chil War, the New Orleans, Cpelousca and Great Western Louislant's scored lingest trained, crossed east-west the breadth of the Latourche district, connecting New Orleans with Brasthear City on the lower Alchafalaya and lying together the region's southward following bayous, I²

Perhaps the most important settlement feature eithed upon the low, flat, watery landscape was the unbroken miles of Calpin houses Iringh the slughts heaves. These chosely appared homes were not only the forci of a family-oriented society but were also the farmeteeds of silver-like long lists fragmented through the generations that make substitence for reassingly more difficult for the Cajines. The uneconomical holdings blockine, furthermore, an impairs of silicitum Angolosames to buy up and consolidate Fennch long lots into sugar plantations, thereby exacurbating the "second appalation." ³

Frank M. Finn, Campagning with Banks in Louisians, 153 and 64 and with Shombur in the Shomandosh Valley in 164 and 85 (Lyrn, Mass., 1687), pp. 26-30.
 A Carlyle Sittmon, Supar County; The Cane Super Industry in the South, 1763-1960 (Lesington, Ky., 1953), passeth; Fred B.

Kriffor, Louisiana, *Bir Land and People* (Baton Rouge, 1968), pp. 7, 80-82; Malcoim Comeaux, "Louisiana's Assellans: The Environmental Impect" in Glarm R. Conned., ed., *The Opjans: Essays on Their History and Culture* (Labysto, La., 1976), pp. 151-32.

12. Knifen, Laukkines, pp. 66-66, 144-66; Seni A. Davis, Louksway, A. Niveralive häutry (Blazm Rurja, L.s., 1955), pp. 25-67, incord of the Prokedins and Directives of the New Cohems, Checusa and Greet Verbern Richard Company in the Studenburg (New Cohems, 1950), pp. 39-46, Med. E. Red., New Criticate and the Relinants. The Stragels for Commercial Emple, 1830-1860. (Blatton Rouge, 1960), pp. 39-45. S. 105-20.

19. T. Lyrn Smith, "An Ansiynis of Rural Social Organization Among the Franch Speaking People of Southern Louisans," Journal of Fram Economics, XVI (1904), 681-652, June 19. W. Taylor, "Louisans Land Survey Systems," Southersation Social Societies Quality, XXXII (1906), 175-62. Wilsiam F. Pulintion, "The Cigutas, "From Acada's to Louisians (New York, 1979), p. 82. Malories L. Comercius, Achtableya. Swamp Uris. Selfament and Fish Companismon, Geoscience and Man, II, et al. Bob F. Purified (Blazer Rouge, 1972), pp. 14-24.

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1804 - 1900

Compiled by Rebecca Batiste

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2599 2603 Hesse, Anthony & wife

2644 Hoffman, CHas. H. 2650 Hadley, Frank

2660

2667 Hebert, Lastie

Huval, Clesme. Emancipation. 2742 Hulin, Oscar. Emancipation.

2761 Hebert, Andre & Cecile Traban Hamilton, Armstead

2891 Honore, Francis Huval, Jean-Baptiste & wife 2892 2908 Haines, Jos., Jr. & wife Amelie Dautreuil

2087 2008 Hall, A. B. 3005 Hypolite, Victorine 3017

NAME

Hardy, Louise, wife of J. Bte. Zeringue

Hamilton, Eliza & husband Alfred Walters

Hays, Mary, wife of John Eunis

Hebert, Josette & husb. Alfred Dugas

Hulin, Pierre. Emancipation of.

Hebert, Azelie, wife of Alex. R. Guidry Hill, Virginia Haynes, Noemie, wife of Demeville Oliver, Jr.

1. Isabey, Gabriel. Testament.

January 28, 1895 March 5, 1895 October 16, 1895 November 7, 1898 February 25, 1899 August 10, 1899

YEAR OPENED

December 27, 1881

January 4, 1883

September 24, 1884

November 26, 1884

December 9, 1884

January 29, 1886

March 6, 1886

May 14, 1886

April 9, 1889

June 3, 1891

August 19, 1893

August 26, 1886

October 17, 1888

December 21, 1888

September 30, 1889

December 27, 1889

April 4, 1881

May 1, 1882

February 15, 1900 April 30, 1900

> June 1825 April 14, 1894

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344 Judice. Louis November 1819 449 Jeannot, Rosalie Claire, wife of Thos. Caruthers august 1822 468 Judice, Louis, Jr. January 1823 Jean, Louis (f.m.c.) Last will. May 1827 Jean (Alias Jean, cure) f.m.c. July 1833

Johnauteau. Eleonore, wife of Jean Pierre Allouard, July 1833 762 Jean, Louis, f.m.c., appt. of Test. Ex. July 1834 865 Judice. Hyacinthe, deliberation of family meeting May 26, 1838 Jahauteau, Louis March 11, 1841 July 12, 1848

1186 Judice, Celimone, wife of Sagre Darby Jeanerette, John M. Judice, Jacques December 12, 1851 December 24, 1852

1347 Jones, James Judice, François

Jackson, John Johnson, James L. Julien, St. Julien

1545 1553 1691 Johnson, Martha D., wife of W. Eagleson Joice, Sarah Journee, Joseph

2096 Jones, Ovide Jean, Louis, freedman

Joe, Freedman & Azelie, his wife Jacquet, Jean-Baptiste 23 03 Jennings, Mary Aimee Jenkins, Jos. E.

2529 2604 Jean, Baptiste William 2621 Johnson, Derneville Jean, Baptiste Agenor 2693 Jan. Ange Marie Rev.

Kerlegand, Marie Guilho. Testament.

Kerlegand, Marie Elizabeth Guiho. Last Will.

2700 Johnson, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Fred w. Hart Johnson, Alexandre 3003 Jean, Louis Alphonse Jacoust Jean-Bantiste

Jean. Clementine 3039 Jones, Alida

ĸ. Keith, James Krsox, Henry

549

630

700

781

June 24, 1899 february 8, 1900

June 9, 1900 September 5, 1900 March 1826 October 1829 November 1832

August 5, 1835

July 10, 1849

June 24, 1853

August 11, 1855

August 11, 1856

August 17, 1860

May 29, 1866

May 8, 1868

April 23, 1870

April 27, 1870

February 19, 1875

December 27, 1884

September 16, 1885

August 30, 1882

June 10, 1885

August 17, 1887

January 23, 1888

September 1, 1896

February 7, 1857

November 12, 1864

December 26, 1867

February 1819

Morch 1810

Labee, Vincent

Lormand, Jean-Baptiste

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ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
ADDITION OF	11/MAD	I LAW OF LIVED
326	LeBlanc, Simon (alias Agros). Last Will,	April 1819
330	Laviolette, Marguerite, wife of Chas Cohen	June 1819
339	Landry, Alexandre	October 1819
340	Lagagneau, Pierre. Last Will.	November 1819
351	Latiolais, Marie Josette, wife of P. Olivier Duclozel.	February 1820
352	LeBlanc, Benjamin & Scholastique Breaux, his wife	March 1820
386	Landry, Rosalie, wife of Joseph Duhon	December 1820
394	Louviere, Eugenie, wife of Eloy Benoist	March 1821
402	Landry, Cyril. Inventory	June 1821
407	Landry, Olivier	July 1821
412	Landry, Helen, wife of Pierre Lapointe	August 1820
427	Landry, Agricole	December 1820
433	Lambert, Francois	June 1822
452	LeBlanc, Agricole	September 1822
459	Le Blanc, Esther, wife of Jean Comeau	October 1822
477	Lanclos, Marie Euphrosine, wife of Jos. B. LeBlanc	May 1823
489	Lalande, Joseph	August 1823
490	Landry, Valentin	September 1823
493	Lahure, Justine, wife of Chas. Theriot	October 1823
508	Labauve, Pierre. Inventory,	May 1824
514	Lassalle, Pierre. Last Will.	July 1824
527	LeBlanc, Rosemond	February 1825
536	Landry, Eloy. Last Will.	August 1825
538	Labbe, Charlotte Julie, wife of Jn. Pierre Decuir	September 1825
542	Leleu, Francois	October 1825
561	Lagrange, Lastie	November 1826
564	Landry, Fanelly, wife of Alex. Begnaud	November 1826
566	Lastrapes, Jean Henry	December 1826
578	Lemarechal, Amand, Stanislas Victor, Will.	July 1827
585	LeBlanc, Beloni. Inventory.	August 1827
587	Lacour, Marguerite Colin, Wid, Jos. DeBlanc	October 1827
614	LeBlanc, Constance, wife of Francois Bernard	January 1829
625	Lopez, Jean	July 1829
635	Labbe, Marie, Wid. Francois Decuir	December 1829
640	Landry, Hubert	March 1830
644	Landry, Marie Anne, wife of Jos. Giroir. Will.	March 1830
658	Labbe, Julie, Wid. Louis Pellerin	November 1830
668	Leleu, Louis	April 1831
679	Lacoste, Jean	September 1831
702	Lenormand, Alexandre Norbert	December 1832
704	Labranche, Constance, wife of Louis D. De Blanc,	
	deliberations of the family meeting of	December 1832
708	Lambert, Marguerite, Wid. François Leleu	February 1833
710	Le Blanc, Euphrire Arthemise, appt. of tutor	March 1833

March 1833

June 1833

Legendre, Helen, appt. of tutor

Leonard, Adelaide, wife of Louis Pellerin

715

ESTATE NO.

Lengir, Honore

722

1264

73

YEAR OPENED

November 28, 1850 March 10, 1847

July 1833

100	Lengt, House	July 1033
729	Landry, Silesie & Etienne Bourgeois	August 1833
738	LeBlanc, Francois	September 1833
759	Leday, Louis, f.m.c. Last Will &c. &c.	July 1834
763	Labbe, Francoise, Wid. Vincent Barras	August 1834
839	Latoilais, Joseph & Francoise Nezat, his wife	July 11, 1837
848	Lefort, Francois	October 9, 1837
868	Leon, St. Marie Francois	June 16, 1838
885	Lenormand, Marie Modeste, Wid. Chas. Hennot	July 20, 1839
886	Lahoussaye, Modeste, f.w.c.	September 26, 1839
937	Le Blanc, Antonie & Clemence Dupre, his wife	October 30, 1841
938	Louviere, Suzanne, wife of Ant. Prince	November 19, 1841
953	Leleu, Emeranthe, wife of Louis Dautreuil	April 4, 1842
957	Landry, Jean & Ursule Donarou, sale of slave	May 7, 1842
978	Leleu, Delphine	February 3, 1843
997	Lahoussaye, Michel, f.m.c. Last Will,	November 4, 1843
1012	LeBlanc, Adeline, wife of Louis Eloy Dugas	February 1, 1844
1027	LeBianc, Marie, Wid. Julien Barras	September 9, 1844
1032	LeBlanc, Marcelite, wife of Desire LeBlanc	October 24, 1844
1070	LeBlanc, Marie Ernise, wife of Chas. Durand	December 18, 1845
1072	Labauve, Celeste, wife of Chas. Vincent	December 24, 1845
1076	Lopez, Delina, wife of Louis Ringuet	January 17, 1846
1095	Lemaire, Marguerite, Extract of sale of	April 27, 1846
1112	Laloire, J. Claude, family meeting	October 17, 1846
1119	Lopez, Celestine, wife of J. Bte. Romero	January 18, 1847
1123	Le Hanc, Clemence, wife of Jos. Prince	March 10, 1847
1130	Louviere, François	April 5, 1847
1133	Landry, Lise, wife of Gilbert Sonnier	May 25, 1847
1137	Landry, Charles H.	July 14, 1847
1138	Louviere, Pelagie, wife of Camille Bonin	August 5, 1847
1145	Lambre, Adelard	October 14, 1847
1154	Lambre, Auguste	November 25, 1847
1157	LeBlanc, Suzette, wife of Alex. Wiltz	December 27, 1847
1168	Louviere, Suzanne	March 11, 1848
1173	Lassalle, Pierre	April 11, 1848
1190	Labauve, Pierre	July 27, 1848
1195	Louviere, Louis	November 2, 1848
1207	LeBlanc, Norbert, Sr.	February 8, 1849
1208	Le Hanc, Norbert, Jr.	February 8, 1849
1216	Landry, Rosalie, wife of Jos. Allain Boudreaux	April 25, 1849
1232	Larue, Thomas	August 13, 1849
1236	Lacoste, Jean	October 26, 1849
1242	Leleu, Josephine, wife of Vahire Robichaud	January 7, 1850
1249	Lenomand, Lucien	March 25, 1850
1258	Lenormand, Joseph Marin	July 9, 1850
1064	T (T) 1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1)	9HI) 7, 1030

Lavillebauve, Chas. Last Will & Testament.

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ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1273	Ledoux, Auguste	December 19, 1850
1280	Lenormand, Adelaide Leontine, wife of Chas. Landry	February 19, 1851
1285	Langlois, Jacques	April 17, 1851
1295	Landry, Marguerite, wife of Leufroy Mailiard	July 1, 1851
1296	Leleu, Francois. Emancipation.	July 5, 1851
1321	Lete, Auguste	March 10, 1852
1341	Landry, M. Joseph	November 27, 1852
1357	LeBlanc, Modeste, Wid. Thomas Leroux	February 8, 1853
1368	Leleu, Delphin	April 26, 1853
1380	Landry, Darsey	July 22, 1853
1393	Landry, Clothilde, Wid. Joseph Guilbeau	November 24, 1853
1397	Lenormand, Pierre & Adelina Lenormand, his wife	December 17, 1853
1425	Landry, Anastasie, Wid. Delphin Leleu	June 12, 1854
1436	Lucullus, Cleopha, f.w.c.	September 9, 1854
1451	Lessassier, marie Louis, wife Urs. Lenormand	December 27, 1854
1465	Lenormand, Jos. Alcee. Emancipation	April 17, 1855
1474	Loisel, Celestine, wife of Ratier	August 16, 1855
1478	Ledoux, Ludivine B.	September 20, 1855
1484	Le Blanc, Colin	October 31, 1855
1493	Lassus, Jean Felix	October 20, 1855
1501	LeBlanc, Jacques. Inventory.	December 7, 1855
1508	Le Barthe, Amelia, wife of Theodule Judice	December 24, 1855
1512	LeBlanc, Elodie wife of Onezime N. Thibodeaux	January 22, 1856
1519	Lenormand, Cadmus	February 22, 1856
1547	Loisel, Mathilde, wife of A. Duperier	November 17, 1856
1552	LeBlanc, Irma, wife of Balth. Romero	February 5, 1857
15 54	Lenormand, Modeste Arthemise, Wid. Jos. Landry	February 6, 1857
1560	Latille, Pauline, Wid. Antonie Leonard	March 24, 1857
1584	Lenormand, Ursin, Sr.	December 18, 1857
1604	LeBlanc, Ursin	May 6, 1858
1620	Latiolais, Elida, wife of Hyp. A. Patin	September 4, 1858
1653	Landry, Pelagie, Wid. Lucien Bodin	September 29, 1859
1657	Labauve, Dupre Romain. Emancipation.	November 28, 1859
1662	Le Blanc, Alexandre	December 23, 1859
1670	Louviere, Benjamin	December 23, 1859
1672	Leroux, John	April 24, 1860
1673	Landry, Irene, wife of Pierre Guchereau	May 1, 1860
1684	Landry, Raphael	June 26, 1860
1693	Lauber, Jean	September 14, 1860
1696	Lamperez, Jacques	September 22, 1860
1700	Lacaze, Jean, Sr.	October 12, 1860
1713	Louviere, Octave Françoise, wife of Clerville Leleu	December 15, 1860

December 21, 1860

May 23, 1861

August 9, 1861

January 23, 1862

Larbale trier, Chas. n.

Lopez, Darcourt

Lasseigne, Marie Cidalie, wife of Aug. Guilbeau

Lemelle, Clementine, wife of Norbert Abat

1715

1727

1730

1744

		75
ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1744	Lemelle, Clementine, wife of Norbert Abat	January 23, 1862
1748	Lasseigne, Antoine	April 23, 1862
1760	LcBfanc,Desire	October 6, 1862
1793	LeBlanc, Edmond	March 7, 1863
1797	Leleu, Pelagie, Wid. David Hayes	April 1, 1863
1799	Lamon, John	April 8, 1863
1847	Lancles, Louis. In the matter of Tutorship.	March 4, 1864
18 50	LeBlanc, Ursin, Jr.	March 20, 1865
18.53	Lopez, Hilaire & Marguerite Theriot	April 8, 1865
1854	Lopez, Adele Delphine & Joseph Gacio	April 8, 1865
1862	Labauve, Joseph Marin	August 1, 1865
1874	Landry, Eleontine	September 12, 1865
1887	Lagrange, Celestin, Wid. François Quebedeau	October 9, 1865
1890	Louviere, Francois	October 16, 1865
1927	Letullier, Desire	March 4, 1866
1931	Leleu, Edw. & (?) Landry, his wife	March 17, 1866
1937	Letullier, Rose Dometile, Wid. Clement Betsucourt	April 20, 1866
1936	Lahoussaie, Edouard, f.m.c.	April 23, 1866
1947	Landry, Clairville	May 12, 1866
1955	Lemoine, Jean	June 4, 1866
1975	Landry, Carmelite, wife of Onezime Leleu	August 21, 1866
1986	Landry, Sostheme & Jean	October 21, 1866
1990	Landry, Auguste (alias Boisette)	October 27, 1866
2017	Laloire, John B.	June 28, 1867
2025	Lewis, Charles H.	October 12, 1867
2027	Lenormand, Euzebe	October 22, 1867
2072	Lassalle, Adolphe	December 3, 1866
2073	Lasseigne, Clairville	December 5, 1867
2081	Lyles, Thomas	December 12, 1867
208 5	Le Blanc, Joseph Dorcinos	December 14, 1867
2078	LeBlanc, Magdeleine, wife of Drauzin LeBlanc	December 17, 1867
2106	Lartignes, Amenalde, Wid. Pierre Duthil	January 9, 1868
2137	Louis, Jean, freedman	May 8, 1868
2138	Le Blanc, Paulin, freedman	May 8, 1868
2149	Landry, Onezile, wife of Theodule Delcambre	July 1868
2161	LeBlanc, Josephine, wife of Hillaire Thibodeaux	November 1868
2172	Lenormand, Adele, wife of A. V. Landry	February 1869
2178	Locker, Joseph	March 1869
2179	Lede, Pierre, f.m.c.	March 1869
2188	Labbe, Cesaire	August 1869
2198	LeBlanc, Michel	January 1870
2209	Laviolette, Pierre	March 29, 1870
2220	Lastrapes, Charles & Marie Louis DeClouet	October 8, 1870
2240	Le Blanc, Valsin	November 28, 1871
22.58	Lambre, Heloise, Adolphine & Zenon Quebedeau	October 24, 1872
2262	Laloire, L. E., Tax Coll. appt. of Curator to Non Residents	July 1, 1872

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2270	Lapierre, Jean	July 1, 1873
22.72	Louviere, Isidore	August 16, 1873
2291	Lenormand, Comelie, wife of O. Landry	October 15, 1874
2304	Laubert, Elizabeth	February 19, 1875
2311	Latiolais, Louis Alf. & Julia Guidry	October 19, 1875
2325	Landry, Lorenza. Emancipation	November 1, 1875
2328	Latiolais, Albert vs. Alex. Latiolais, Dem. of Emancipation	November 24, 1875
2336	Lenclos, Marie Mathilde (Tutrix)	December 21, 1875
2370	Ledoux, Felix, Interdiction.	January 18, 1878
2376	Lumpkins, Oreline. Emancipation	January 18, 1878
2395	Lacaze, Jean, Testamentary Succession.	October 21, 1878
2408	LeBlanc, Antonie	February 24, 1879
2417	Lastrapes, Alfred	May 10, 1879
2479	L'Hotel, Henry	February 21, 1881
2489	Lognaud, George	July 26, 1881
2498	Le Hanc, Adolphina. Interdiction,	October 3, 1881
2504	Lindor, Norbert & Sarah King	October 14, 1881
2507	Laine, Ruanie, Wid. of Arthur Barras	November 4, 1881
2509	Le Hanc, Chas., Jr.	November 9, 1881
2512	Lasseigne, Clairville, Wid, Interdiction.	November 21, 1881
25 13	Le Blanc, Aspasie, wife of Treville Thibodeaux	December 8, 1881
2516	Landry, Ismar	February 7, 1882
2526	Lenormand, Marie Euch., wife of Darcourt Landry	August 15, 1882
2528	Latiolais, Louis C.	August 24, 1882
2539	Lewis, François	January 17, 1883
2543	Lee, Charles	February 17, 1883
2551	Lopez, Marie Carmelite, wife of Severine Lopez	May 22, 1883
2560	Lily, Mary, Appt. of Tutor ad hoc & adoption of	July 9, 1883
2566	LeBlanc, Adolphina, wife of Leonard Bertrand	July 9, 1883
2571	Leonormand, Eliz. C., wife of Ursin Lenormand	December 27, 1883
2579	Latiolais, Albert	February 20, 1884
2582	Lede, Honore	March 19, 1884
2588	Landry, Alphonse	August 25, 1884
2606	Le Blanc, Coralie, wife of Alf. Melancon	February 7, 1885
2608	Landry, Rose	February 7, 1885
2619	Lasseigne, Corinne, wife of Jos. P. Barras	June 2, 1885
2654	Le Blanc, Marie, Wid. Jos. Wiltz	March 23, 1886
2656	Lemelle, Josephine, Wid. Chas. Boisdore	March 17, 1886
2657	Lasalle, Pierre. Inventory of personal property.	March 29, 1886
2671	Lasseigne, Alzina. Interdiction.	November 17, 1886
2687	Louis, Azelie, Wid. Valsin Fontenette	July 27, 1887
2702	Latiolais, Antonie & wife Azelida Patin	February 8, 1888
	Letullier, Elizabeth, Wid. Chas LeBlanc, Jr.	August 11, 1888
2716		
2717	Latiolais, Adam. Emancipation.	August 28, 1888
	Laticlais, Adam. Emancipation. Lenormand, Charlotte, wife of Sueiou Broussard. Louis. Albert	

Segura Plantation House

by Pearl Mary Segura

For approximately 130 years the Segura Plantation House stood on the west bank of Spanish Lake, about one and on-leaf miles west of New Poins. Under the sherior of most-hung calks, the house front offered a wide view of the plantation; the rear overlocked the placid waters of the lake. For some 55 years the builder of this house occupied it with its three successive wines. After his death his he'rs abandoned it to tenants. Thereafter, through passage of time and ravage of the elements, regict and desirioration took is 100.

ravage of the elements, negled and deterioration took is solt.

Raphala Segura built his house between the years 1834-1836, ¹ on land his father,

Fancialos Segura, had stetted and cultivated after he departed the original Sparish seletiment of the View Berk.

Fancialos Segura, had stetted and cultivated after he departed the original Sparish seletiment of the View Berk.

Fancialos Segura, had stetted and cultivated after he departed the original Sparish seletiment of a french state of the selection of the second floor, and included the selection of the second floor, and included the selection of the state, and included the selection of the state, and included the selection of the second floor, and included the selection of t

The floor plan, more in the popular Greek Revival style, was two rooms wide and two rooms deep flanking a central hall. Altic construction was typically French in that rathers and all other structural members were mortised, flencend, and pogged, bitally without nails. Roofing was spill cypress shakes. The lower floor or "basement" was constructed of solid brick over a stepped brick floor and the properties of the propertie

and flooring on both levels was of wood. All inside walls were plastered.4

^{1.} Oate of the building of Segura House could be accurately determined brough a deposition given by Raphael Segure to district court in 1986. In this deposition he state, "I build my house in 1884 and 1986, legislating the first year and firsthing the last." Hollbauk v. House, bright the Coerd Wester Papers, I.S.U. Authories, Until this deposition came to light, It was generally believed that the house had been build believed that the house had been build been stated to the state of the stat

Frenchero Segure received certification of title to his land in 1811. American State Papers, Public Land Sense, 7 vols. (Washington, O. C., 1604-1656), III, 642. Segura's diam was designated B-1453. It was based on settlement for eix years pror to Dec. 30, 1800.

Description of overall construction features was given by Frederick O. Oaspit, professor of art, University of Southwestern Louisians. Caspit, a descendant of Raphael's brother, Antonie, leaches a course in the history of architecture.

^{4.} Description given by John Albert Landry, New Joens architect and lineal descendant of Raphael Secure.





lower Floor Opper Floor

Wrap-around fireplaces stood at each gable end of the four major rooms, two on the lower level and two on the floor above. The smaller rooms or cabinets to the rear were without heat. S An exterior stair on the front gallery afforded access to the second level, and a second stair on the narrow upper rear gallery gave access to the attic. Another stair, still standing at the films of the house demolition in 1966, seems to have been added in the films floor central hall at some

unknown date, 6

Typical of the times, the kitchen was located on the north side a short distance from the house. An outside door from the northwest corner room provided easy access to the kitchen.

house. An outside door from the northwest corner room provided easy access to the kitchen. Near the kitchen was the carriage house and between these two structures and the house was an underground cistem, over which a schoolroom was later built.⁷

After Raphael Segura diad in 1891, his widow moved away, and after her death in 1894, the property passed to her two heirs, neither of whose families ever occupied the house. Instead, they left if or the use of the tenants on the plantation. During this time deterioration set in. Just when it appeared that the landmark might be doomed to total destruction, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Neilenan. 8 a vomo occule with vision, bouch the loft house and surrounding properly from the

^{6.} Banhaal Sanura's harroom was the cabinat on the inwar level. His office was the more opposite (across the half).

⁶ From John Albert Landry.

^{7.} The underground catern still exists. It is bulk of brick (plastered inside) in the shape of a large bottle, 16 feet in diameter and 18 feet down with a repeat to if 18 000 collabor.

Mes. Holeman is the former Mary Eleanor Landry. On her mother's (Emms Segura's) side, site is preat-grandslugiter of Raphael. Thomas Holeman is a narried McAllister, Oklat. The couple met in 1943, when he was sent by USMC to participate in the V-12 program of S.E.I. The Reference household his Segura operation (in 1963).



Original andiron was embedded in the fireplace and thus immovable until the house was dismantled.



Brick below is a regular rosy red brick used in construction. Brick above was used in the foundation.



Original hinge with pin on which it swung, lying on a batten shutter of the old house.



Part of a rafter showing the Roman numerals which marked its place in the attic.

learned that this accomplishment would not be possible.9 Their decision, then, was to dismantle the house and reconstruct it as closely as possible to the original, a task to which they devoted the next two years.

Segura estate. Their intention was to repair and restore the old house; however, they soon In order to replace the house in the exact spot and as much as possible in its original form, Holleman, himself very much a builder, put out stakes and tight lines, took elevations on all floors,

windows, doors, and roof crown and noted sizes and locations. He and his two older sons cleaned 26,000 of the original bricks, some of which had thumb prints and several were marked

"X" as though they had been counted in stacks. As he went along in his work of taking down the old house, Holleman made note of the outstanding structural features: First floor walls were three bricks thick. The foundation, sitting on too the ground, was two bricks wider than the walls, these bricks being thicker, wider, and harder

than other brick in the house. Flooring on the lower level had rotted out. All walls of the second floor, inside and out, were filled with half bricks, plastered with bousillage. All interior walls had wainscoating approximately three feet high. Top plate of the first floor was 10 by 12 inches by 42 feet long. It was cut of heart cypress, notched out to take floor joists and wall studs for the second floor. All rafters had been cut on the ground and roughly carved with Roman numerals in matching sets. They were cut to match the tongue and groove of the crown, and secured with one and a half inch, round pegs. All joints and splices were beautifully done. Rough tools, either hatchet or adz, had been used to fit the wall study and floor joists. The four fireplaces had cypress mantles with decorative molding.

To assure authenticity of reproduction, Holleman sent one of the original colonettes (the deterioration of which was not too far advanced) to a firm in Ohio so that he could have six new matching ones turned.

In 1966, after two years spent in tearing down, cleaning bricks, redressing lumber, and rebuilding, the house was complete. The family moved in January 6, 1967. The present interior of the house does not follow the former floor plan, the latter having given way to demands of modern lifestyle. The exterior, however, is a startling replica of the original design and location, so much so that one can look into the mirror of time and envision Raphael Segura standing beneath the centuries old oaks and smiling with satisfaction at the accomplishment and foresight of his great-granddaughter and her spouse.

9 Several years before Humcane Háda (Oct. 3, 1964), a tomado struck, fitting the tin roof from the southwest corner of the house. That damage had never been repaired; consequently, when the territo wind of the humane struck, the entire east wall of the upper foor collapsed.

North - South Life and Work of Phoebe Farmer

Life and work of Phoebe Parmer

by Louise R. Fisher

Phoebe Weston was born in Townsend, Mass., on August 26, 1814, the daughter of Thomas Weston and Mercy Cary of Lyme, New Hampshire.

In 1827, Phoebe and her parents moved to the wilderness of southwestern Ohio in a covered wagon. They first stopped at Cincinnati, where 6th Street was the northern limit and log

cabins were in the majority.

Son after the move, the parents died and Phoebe lived with the Cary family. In 1842, she morried Franklin Famer of Townsend, Mass. They had two children: Alonzo, who died in infancy and Alice Cary, born Nov. 1, 1847. They moved from Willmington, Ohio, to Nauvoo, Illinois, shortly after her birth.

Franklin Farmer, the dearest father and a coopersmith, was in the troubles brought on by the efforts of the state authorities to remove the Mormons out of Illinois. More than once their house was in danger of attack and Mrs. Farmer moulded bullets for the defense of her home and country. Mormonism was added to slavery as her chief aversion.¹

In 1850, the family came to Louisiana on the swift steamer Buena Vista and settled in New Iberia, where Franklin opened a barrel factory to use in transporting sugar.

Four years later, Phoebe and Alice left Louisiana and went to live with Isaac Weston near Otis, Indiana (called The Crossing in Alice's Journal) and later managed the hotel at Salem Crossing, which was owned by Mr. Parker and Isaac Weston. In 1857, a Mr. Wing purchased the hotel and Phoeb and Alice left Indiana.

While in Indians, "without any means or aid and without the sympathy of any one near her. Phoebe came to LaPorte and contracted with Milliken & Holmes for the manufacture of a book (lied of the Capities and Other Poems) in a small edition. With no practical knowledge of printing, she superintended it through the press." Published in 1856, the book did not bring her the success she craved, and in all the after years of her life she never recovered from the

disappointment. Leaving Indiana, the family lived a year in Michigan City and then spent two years at the Isaac Weston farm near Oils. In 1859, they returned to New Iberia. The mother and daughter fled New Iberia in August 1862, and went to New Orleans. This is the point where Alice began the Journal. They remained in New Orleans until their return to New Direa on July 17, 1865.

Franklin Farmer appears only briefly in the Journal while the family lived in New Iberia, and after that there are letters to them telling of this appearance in different cities. In descriting them, he left behind debts and no funds or any other assets. Phoebe and Also, in desperate financial circumstances, supported themselves by taking in boarders and sewing for people. This

endeavor, the stigma of being Northemers, and Alice's being a Negro teacher made them socially unaccentable in many areas.

On April 15, 1866, Alice and Phoebe returned to Otis, Indiana, to the Isaac Weston farm. While they were there. Sam Hackett was appointed Alice's guardian, and a small piece of property owned by them in Lafavette. Indiana was sold for \$1,000. With this money they went to Mrs. Farmer's old home in Townsend, Mass., and remained there for two years. The Journal concludes

on August 21, 1868, while they were in Massachusetts

In 1869 Alice and Phoebe moved to Illinois and on December 26, 1872, Alice married Samuel Albert Risley (she mentions him throughout her Journal). She remained in St. Louis while Sam went to West Plains, Missouri, to establish a newspaper. He published the South Missouri Journal with the help of B. F. Olden, a brother-in-law and a pioneer attorney. Alice left St. Louis by roll New Years Day 1873. The train stooned at Rollo: there she hired a one-horse buggy and headed for West Plains more than 100 miles to the south. Soon after her arrival Sam was appointed postmaster and she was the assistant post-mistress. Sam was elected mayor, and both were active in civic, social, and religious circles. In 1876, she wrote the first history of Howell County

Alice and Sam were the parents of four children: Guy Weston (June 4, 1875-March 4, 1965), Frank (August 29, 1883-1898) who died at the age of 16 of a brain tumor, Florence C. Risley (April 1. 1877-August 1. 1900), and Nellie (January 26, 1879-November 2, 1905). Nellie died leaving a

four-year-old daughter, Alice Lucy, who was reared by her grandmother, Alice.

Phoebe Farmer fived with her daughter and family, and served as post-mistress for several years. She remained active in veteran affairs for the rest of her life. She died November 10, 1895 at the age of 81.

Samuel Albert spent several years in Bluefields, Nicaragua, managing a banana plantation

there. He returned to Missouri, and on March 3, 1894, he committed suicide. After his death Alice moved the family to Jefferson City, Missouri, where she was hostess for a number of years in a sorority house. She was very active in the Woman's Relief Corps and in the

National Association of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. She served as president for many years and attended their annual convention for 40 years without missing a meeting. On her death, she was the last surviving member of the National Association of Civil War Nurses.

Alice lived the last twelve years of her life with her son, Guy, in Alexandria, Louisiana. She died there May 10, 1939.

From 1859, when she and her daughter returned to New Iberia from the North, to the end of the war. Phoebe Farmer was a correspondent of a Waukesha. Wisconsin newspaper, Excerpts from the following four letters give an insight into the person she was, so strong in her own convictions, yet so unbiased in her opinion of others, so harshly treated by life itself, yet so willing

to help those less fortunate than she. Besides the character of the writer, the letters give some view of the Attakapas, its economy,

its politics, and its society at a time when most Northemers' views were quite the contrary. The first letter undated was probably written in 1859.

Correspondence of the Freeman New Iberia St. Martin Parish, Louisiana

L. B. Wright-Dear Sir-If I remember rightly, I promised you in my last communication a more frequent correspondence; but an attack of sickness spoiled all the nice arrangements formed in my mind, and like the maid with her pail of milk. I have been warned that

Oft gang agley

Then their followed such increase hot weather that the bare thought of associating the willed energies surficient to compose a restable letter, see sufficient to make the bolling perspications series from every pow. Now that the heat has absted, we find ourselves amonged by mystack of mosquitoes, . . I might increase the filst of models and tell you how surapply we are devoured by red-bugs and ands, but will forelease heat you and your readers come to the emoneurs conclusion that this is the most undestrable country. That is worn from beginning to and. Like every other place we have our cloud disturbances and country. That is worn from beginning to and. Like every other place we have our local disturbances and the country. That is worn from beginning to and. Like every other place we have our local disturbances and the country. The second is the country of the country.

annoyances-but we have the good and beautiful in an equal, if not superior degree.

While you are now looking forward with shinwing farms and challening leach to eight months of severe work weather, with only variations of the most disagreesable stust and stop, we are pleasantly articipating of soon antering upon an eight months reign of the most delightful weather we can design growting it is not admitted to the service of the control o

has not been saturated but twice in fourteen months.

Crops of all descriptions must, of course, be light, but with favorable weather hereafter, we may hope something near an average crop of sugar and cotton in Attakapas. . . There will be no equalization of the

combining near an average crop of sugar and cotton is Attakapas. . . There will be no equalization of the amount of sugar made on different plantations in the same vicinity nor can we expect any material reduction in the price of cotton or sugar at least for another year.

But the light crops for the past three years... have rather growed a benefit, we can judge from the public and private improvements that are opposed privately this section of the courty. Either the solution mind has experienced a change or has had a preponderance of norders energy imparted bit, for instead of the pooling bear numeror traveling and sealingly with ammenents at instead, yet instead of the pooling bear numeror traveling and sealingly with ammenents are instead, yet the property at come, specificip that more yet in improvements while the way to the property at the property of the property at the property of the pro

As I have samble to the subject which I pressure interests your maters at this time-numble, pollice, but you may not of this, just of research. But they must be content with a meagar traits, for class rest, you not not adopted, as I have scarcely heard it mentioned. Not long since, I saled a friend if there was not you could be completed in the content of the content with a meagar of the content with a meagar of the content with a meagar of the content with the

If have heard but one seath, made concerning the first election. It by a native-born otters. He said have heard but one seath seather than the seather than th

The South must not be judged by the few demagogues who make flery speeches, for such fellows, for which the East has no use and which the South use for scarecrows. . . A true southerner would scorn such a position and knowing how empty and harmless things are, they do not get excited by the cawing and screaming they create.

But I have already exceeded by prescribed limits, and will trespass on your time and limits no longer.

Mrs. P. Farmer

New Iberia, St. Martin Parish Louisiana, May 15th, 1860

L. B. Wright--I presume you think I have forgotten you as well as my promise to write to you occasionally, such is not the fact, nor could I well forget you when I am almost weekly reminded of my duty. . . . The cause

of my long silence has been partly from illness. . . . [My] physical strength has been taxed to the utmost with domestic cares and duties which leave me no time to devote to my scribibling propensities. We have had a very pleasant spring, but rather dry for gardening, yet the crops are quite promising, which I trust will induce the price of sugar another season. A very poor quality is now intailing for ten cents

when I trust will reduce in the bright of the product of the maple, I think I product send us a falls of the product of the maple, I think it would pay, and it might have the effect to teach our planters that you are not entirely dependent on them for sweetening.

We are now feasting on a variety of green vegetables such as potatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers,

We are now feating on a variety of green vegetables such as potatoes, peas, beans, courombers, te, while, I suppose, yours are just planted. Yestenday we had a blackberry pix he first of the season. Our peach crop promises well for the few trees cultivated, for, although this is a good country for many kinds of fruits, the cultivation of it is sady (acking).

of Iruits, the cultivation of it is sady lacking.

Perhaps you will be surprised to war that while the political war is reging in almost every other section
of the country, the subject is secreely mentioned here. The Creoles say they don't care who is elected
president, and I can assure you that a cock-(right will exclose them more than the fiscreat political single that can be got up among the most radical politicals in in the Union. The idea of dissolving the Union has
mover radiated but focusinal would be the last to suchift to such an outrise upon reason

review railizates girthis point are un sink subsease when the time to writter you a long letter at one sitting. I have not common service determined to confirm any correspondence in the form of a disry, thus by writing a few lines wavy day. But with the successfully of the mails, letter writing is extreme, discouraging, more than two-thrist of multiletters never reaching their destination. ... Until this business is taken out of Uncle Sam's hands and given to more trusty averants. ... Yours, as well

About Hospitals and Sick Soldiers--A Letter That Should be Read and Receive a Pecuniary Response from the Men and Women of the North.

New Orleans, Dec. 27th, 1863

L. B. Wright-Dear Friends: I was truly lglad to receive a response to my letter which you say, you published.

... I am glad to hear that you are all right and still abbring to desermable principles. Delive Wisconsin has never disgraced herself by washing be obtained, but is, and I trust ever will be, True blue?

You know my old complaint of "for much to do," well, if has increased since I came to New Orleans and too one myself the tasks of tooking after Uncle Sam's sick boys and some of the well ones, to such proportions that I am beginning to him that I never had anything to do before. There is not a month since I came to the city that I have had more or less sick sodiers in my house to take care of besides wishing sick hospitals very offer—myself or my despite. Then there are duties incurbed upon me as e very active

nephase very other-mysel or my caughter. I have there are ourse incurrent upon me as a very access member of the Union Ladies' Ald Society, with those of publishing and even distributing our title "scores" to subscribers...

I should not write at all if it were not for the good I hope to do by telling the people up there some of the rescality that has been going on down here, particularly in regard to the treatment of the sick, which

the rescality that has been going on down here, particularly in regard to the treatment of the sick, which either owing to the perversity of the surgeons in charge or some very bad regulation of army rules, is inhuman to the last degree—as the poor soldier is . . . [not] properly care for

I would not speak of those things to distress those who have sons, husbands, end brothers in the Department, did not hope that they may devine some means of abating some of the evils.

I wish | could see Uncle Aber - would tell in this that when his medical inspector took that grand pleasure

trip down here to visit the hospitals and found them so nicely conducted, that report must have been made from hearsay... One fine intelligent Scotsman told me that he [the inspector] passed through the ward

from hearsay.... One line intelligent scotsman too me that he the inspector passed through the ward looking at the floor, at the beds (They were nice and clean.), and then inspected the chandelier very

minutely, but he never noticed them. Poor fellows! How they must have enried the chandeller.

"But did he not visit the cook room to see what kind of food you got?" I inquired, knowing that without reform there, all others would be to no avail. "I think not, or they would not be giving us pork and beans," he

answered as a nurse handed him a plate filled with thet substantial food. . . .

Three days later I again visited the hospital and found several patients worse and very naturally began to inquire as to the cause and found 'that they had been breaktasting on scur hash.' ... A poor youth's disconsolate look made me inquire, "Why did you eat 8?" to which he replied, "I was so hungy and could get

disconnicios bot make no legals. Why do you set it is described in equal, the set of legals which we have been permitted to set is our brought about 15 and 15 and

charge of the hospitals...

Perhaps I have been imprudent in my ewepting denunciation of the management of some of our hospitals, but i an conflored the solders who as in them will have fine out on invalid the read... I with his conflored the solders who as in them will have fine out on invalid the read... I with his conflored the read of t

New Orleans, May 23, 1865

Friend Wright: It has been so long since I heard from you that I have fears lest some of the many vicissitudes of human existence may have intervened to prohibit all further intercourse between us. . . .

It would be useless for me to attempt to give you any news, as you possess for botter facilities in procuring the acticle than 16.0 for ... we are not permitted to know much of the military matters unlikely have taken voyage to New York ... onesquently, we are not permitted to see ourselves, only as we are seen a great way of ... Our public and private affairs [see] administered to us by law-givers who have taken pily on our thereofiley and owns to us from the far East.

taken pity on our imbeclifty and come to us from the far East.

"But the South cannot be trusted with its own affairs," methinks I hear your Northern wiseacres

contain... But does are changed... The southern people who have remained byte to the Union as the most trave and tried of all the states. They have been buyld trop principle alone, while every other consideration seemed against them. Such men marrially set that they are entitled to first consideration that they have been supported by the property of the property of the state of the property of t

I feel it was indeed a very ill wind that blew Gen. Banks and his cohorts back to this department. . . . I am suspicious that he has ridden the Negro hobby so furiously that it cannot survive much longer.

When that shock had partially subsisted, cocasioned by the news of the list horbite targety in whendpare, a friend suggested must induce whe some verse on the subject. ... Identified my first andice to the Times, a Union contier held sheet, and was not suprised to hear it protourced by the addition of the Commentary and coaling uncessativy reflections on the Commentary and coaling uncessative preference on the Commentary and th

jugglery.

There are strong indications that Banks has been outgenerated in the forum as in the field, as his hantling legislator is becoming disgusted with his wire-pulling, and is beginning to show him the cold

shoulder. I enclose a copy of my verses which I would like to have you publish in connection with this letter, if they are not too strong for your locality.

Mrs. P. Farmer

Attakapas Medical Society*

We have received from Dr. Duperier, of New Iberia, a copy of the Constitution By-laws, and code of Nedical Ericles of the Attakapas Medical Society. Also, a list of the physicians who have become members. This Society has been formed for the purpose of mutual improvements, the advancement of Medical science, the elevation of the honor and dignity of the profession, and for the promotion of harmony, good feeling and professional eliquitets.

ATTAKAPAS MEDICAL SOCIETY New Berls, June 20, 1848

R. Wilson, Esq.—In conformity with a Resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Attakapas Medical Society, I send you for publication, a list of those Physicians who have regularly become members of the Society. by exhibiting to the Board of Censors, their Diplomas and Licenses:

Jerome Mudd, A. M., M. D.
J. B. Flacker, M. D.
Jas. T. Smith, M. D.
E. Shell, M. D.
J. G. Howard, M. D.
J. G. Howard, M. D.
J. A. Smith, M. D.
Eugene Weld, M. D.
Jas. B. Dungan, M. D.
H. J. Sanders, M. D.
H. J. Sanders, M. D.
G. W. Scranfon, M. D.

C. K. Fassitt, M. D. W. G. Mills, M. D. J. W. Lyman, M. D. M. Mahony, M. D. J. Bowman, M. D. J. T. Alexander, M. D. Alex. Landiy, m. D. R. H. Day, M. D. J. H. Baldridge, M. D. E. F. Beauchamp, M. D. B. C. Hillerd M. D.

The name of Dr. R. W. Stevens, found in our printed Circular, is omitted in the above list.— Not having presented his Diploma or License to the Board of Censors, he is no longer considered as a member of the Society.

A. Duperier, Secretary

Notes and Documents

Request for Certification of Baptism

translated by Mathé Allain

At the request of Means, Jean Bits and Joseph Broussard, because of the impossibility of infinite bup stems of certification of Michiel Broussard, son of field above and Anastisse Broussard, daughter of several body. both begined by the Rev. Father Valentin, a Cappurbin and pastor of the Commission of the Commissi

Marguerite Savoy, was baptised by Father Valentin in 1789. Godfather was René Broussard, codmother, Marquerite Broussard.

The deponents declared in our presence that their responses are absolute truth. They further declared that the father of the first was a cousin of the other [Jean Bte. Broussard was a cousin of Joseph Broussard]. Done and passed in my office the 20th day of October 1788.

Significant of Desired Parad

Berard

Louis Grevemberg Chevalier Declouet

Madeleine Trahan René Broussard Joseph Broussard Marguerite Broussard Jean-Baptiste Broussard

marks of:

P. S. in order that the present proceedings can serve as a baptismal certificate, we pray the Father Bernard to attest below that he has not found the two baptismal certificates mentioned recorded in the books of the church and to ask for the signature of the very Rev. Father Antolno, vicargeneral of this province for the purpose of certifying that the two parties were born of legitimate marriages.

Attakapas, the same day and year.

Chevalier Declouet

St. Martin Parish Original Acts, 1789, no. 56.

Note below: Joseph Broussard married Marguerite Savoy; died Dec. 20, 1798, age 62. Succession dated Nov. 8, 1800. SMOA-19-157. Children of his first wife: René Broussard; of second wife: Marguerite, wife of Jean Bernard; Louise, wife of Jean Broussard; Anastasie, wife of Michel Broussard; Magdeleine, wife of Francois Bernard; and Elroy Broussard.

Marriage Contract of Jean-Baptiste Huval and Nanette Doucet

translated by Mathé Allain

Today, September 23, 1786, before us, Alexandre, Chevaller Declouet, lieutenant colonel, civil and military commandant of the Attakapas and Opelousas, appeared in person Sieur Jean-Baptiste Huval, Jr., legitimate son of Sieur Jean Huval and the late Veronique Legère, native of New Orleans, Province of Louisiana, of age, on one hand.

And the lady Nanette Doucet, legitimate daughter of the late Paul Doucet and Agnes Brun, native of Halifax in Acadia on the other hand.

Which parties above mentioned, of their own free will and with the consent of their parents, in the presence of the relatives and friends named below, namely, for the groom Claude Martin and Amant Thibaudo; for the bride Paul Thibaudo and Melanie (?),1 take each other by name.

according to law, in the sacrament of marriage, to be celebrated in the Roman Church as quickly as possible, as they decide. The community of the spouses will be managed according to royal law, even if this colony

should change ruler or if they should go to reside in another country. Neither spouse will be responsible for the debts of the other contracted before marriage. On

the contrary, they will be paid by the one who contracted the debt, out of his own belongings. In case of separation authorized by law, each contracting party will take back what he brought

and will pay half of the debts, if any were contracted then. They take each other with succession rights, movable and immovable, already received or to

he received The estate of the groom-to-be consists to this day in 40 head of assorted cattle, all ages and

genders, estimated at \$400.

Plus four horses, tamed and untamed, male and female, estimated at \$75.

Plus unimproved land, six arpents on each side of the Teche, bordered on one side by M. Bengit, coming from Sleur Senior [Huval] and by gift donation from Jean-Baptiste Grevemberg, infantry and militia officer, estimated at \$60.

Plus 30 pigs, small and large, male and female, estimated at \$90.

\$625.00 That of the bride to be, consists to this day in 4 cows and their young estimated at \$80,

representing an advance on her father and mother's estate.

was Rosalie Guilbeau

Plus 44 head of cattle, all ages and genders, estimated at \$440. Plus 21 horses, and more if they be found, coming from the donations made to her by the

late Father Valentin, a Capuchin priest of Opelousas, estimated at \$260.

^{\$1780} 1. Who this person was is not indicated. Apparently she was not present since she did not sign as a writers. Paul Thibaudo's wile

And as proof of the good and sincere affection they feel for each other, the said future spouses should one of them die without heir, intend that the survivor should have half the property of the deceased, during the survivor's lifetime, until he remarries should he decide to do so, in which case the total would revert to the deceased's direct line.

Should the number of horses mentioned turn out to be greater or smaller next spring when they are delivered, the future spouses will be satisfied and promise to accept them from Olivier

Thibaudo, step-father of the bride-to-be.

Done in our jurisdiction, in the presence of the aforesaid witnesses who signed with the contracting parties and us, lieutenant colonel, civil and military commandant, the same day and year mentioned in the heading of this marriage contract.

marks of marks of Agnes Brun Jean-Baptiste Huval Nanette Doucet Olivier Tibaudo Claude Martin Paul Thibaudo Amant Thibaudo

Epilogue

Jean-Baptiste Huval and Nanette Doucet were married in the church at St. Martinville the day after they signed their marriage contract,1 and they made their home on his plantation on the upper end of Fausse Pointe, about seven miles from the church.2 To their union seven children were born. Three of these, two boys and a girl, died in early childhood. Their last child was born less than one month before his father's death.3

Feb. 16, 1802, Nanette Doucet, widow of Jean-Baptiste Huval, married Henry Ransonet of Liege, Belgium, July 19, Huval's succession was opened.4 Two days later Nanette Doucet Huval

Ransonet died. She was 38 years old.⁵ She left four minor children, the oldest, age 15, the voungest, age 6. Celeste Huval married Valery martin Feb. 4, 1805; Marguerite married Michel Martin (a brotherof Valery), Sept. 2, 1806. Placide married Marie Tarzille Bernard Jan. 5, 1813; Cyrille

married Magdaleine Callais Jan. 31, 1820.6 1. St. Mertin church, v. 3. no. 137.

2. This plantation (six aspents front on both sides of the Teche) was a Sparish land grant to Jean-Bactete Huvel, Sr., May 24, 1774. It was claimed and certified in the names of his three sons, Jean Baptets, Jr., Frances, and Adam Harrel. The tract remained undivided until the death of Adam Huyal in 1815.

3, Jean-Baptiste Huval died Sept. 11, 1796. His last child, Cyrille, was bepfised April 16, 1797, at age eight months.

4. Present at the family meeting were Adam Huval, brother of the decedent, and Olivier Thibodeaux, etaplather of Nanette Douost; Paul Bonn, Armand Broussard, Joseph Boran, Louis Bonain, Noble William, and Benoît St. Clair (neighbors), and Henry Ransonat. St. Maron Parish Original Acts, 1802, Bk, 21-12.

s to Marin church v 4 no 269

6, From volumes I, 292, 293, and II, 458 of Donald J. Hebert, comp., Southwest Louisiana Records, 29 vots. (Euroce, La., 1976-1984).

THE END OF THE WORLD

The following from *Demorest's* for May 1882, will be read with increased interest now, since the comet now to be seen in the eastern sky is pronounced by astronomers to be the famous comet of 1843, referred in the extract below.

Richard W. Proctor, the astronomer, has created quite a scare recently. He ventured to suggest that perhaps the world would come to an end about the year 1897. The comet of 1668, one of the greatest on record, returned in 1843, and some astronomers believe it will return in 1897, so near the sun it might fall into it. If its substance is solid or accompanied by meteorites composed of substantial matter, the effect of its fall upon the sun would be to develop a vast amount of heat throughout the solar system, and so destroy all animal and vegetable life upon this globe. That such accidents occur throughout the universe is probable, for it is known that stars suddenly blaze out and then disappear forever. A star in the Northern Crown in 1866 for a few days shone out with wonderfully increased light, clearly due to an addition to its temperature, and such an accident may happen to our sun. It is known that the best portion of our globe were subject at one time to glacial action, that is, icebergs and a frozen sea covered the greater part of the northern hemisphere. The sun at that time must have withdrawn some of its heat, and a catastrophe of entire different character may also occur. However 1897 is sometime off yet. Then, it is not settled that the comet of 1843 is due at that time, and furthermore there are serious doubts as to whether the fall of a comet into the sun would have any appreciable effect. Astronomers have reason to believe that the earth has been touched several times by the tail of a comet without its inhabitants being aware of it. It is hardly worth staying awake at night thinking over the possible effect of a comet striking the sun in 1897.

Onelosege Courier, Oct. 14, 1882.



ATCHAFALAYA BRIDGE

Capt. J. P. Anderson, the engineer in charge of the Texas and Pacific bridge across the Atchafalay river [sic] reports that the bridge is rapidly nearing completion, and that it will be ready for use, at the latest, by the 1st. of November. The bridge will be 969 feet in length and the greatest span 30.3 feet. There will be two spans of 25.3 feet each and one span of 160 feet. The greatest depth of the river is 70 feet below the below the high water mark of 1882, and the Constantion is some 40 feet below the best of the river.

St Mary Review

Nobody can deny the advantages to accrue to all this section of the country, says a Sugar Bowl correspondent, by the digging and completion of the Charenton Canal and the opening of Bayou Plaquemine to navigation. It would shorten the route to New Orleans over 200 miles from the Teche and Opelousas country; it would cheapen rates on freight and passengers to New Orleans by establishing a regular and permanent competition by fine steamboats and do away with the navigation of that dangerous and terrible Atchafalava. the closing of which would save us from annual overflows. Let our Levee Governor and State Engineers attend to the closing of the gaps in the levee, strenghten the weak places; don't wait for the spring rise as the levees will then have time to settle and harden and will certainly be more able to resist the rush of waters in the spring against their sides. With the Atchafalaya stopped up or restrained, the levees secure, confidence would be restored among our people; the rich and productive land of the Atchafalaya, Bayou Rouge, Courtableau, Chene, Pigeon, and a dozen other streams in that region would again be settled and the old population increased by a new and industrious population; sugar would be planted everywhere, and in a few years thousands of hogsheads of sugar would be shipped through Bayou Plaquemine to New Orleans from that region. Land that yielded from two to four hogsheads of sugar before the war, with very little cultivation, would not long remain idle, if protected from the overflow.

Opelouses Courier, Sept. 26, 1885.



AN UNFORTUNATE CAPTURE

In response to a dispatch from Gordy of St. Mary Parish, Sheriff Duson sem Deputy Sheriff McGinny and Andrus to arrest two men, Arone Lopmon and Gustre Lamies, charged with cattle stealing in St. Mary and who were reported to be in the western limits of this parish. On Friday evening, the Glifficens ascertained that the accused parties were in a house just across the line in Calcasku. They surrounded the house that night, and at daylient next moming a little gird was head to call Lopon and say that "the knows were sharp and ready." Shortly afterward Lognon made his appearance, when Deputy Sheriff McKinney rose from his hiding pleas and demanded his surrender. Lognon thock and an for the woods nearby, when Deputy Sheriff Andreas stated the more considerable of the control of t

on the cars and taken to St. Mary. The prisoner stated to the sheriff that all he regretted was that he had not killed the officers, and that he had never intended being taken alive, having given orders to his friends that if he was killed during an attempt to arrest him. he wanted his body sent to St. Mary. From what Sheriff Duson learned below, the special to the Times Democrat from Jeanerette concerning the affair was not correct. Lognon was respectably connected in St. Mary, but his conduct had been such that they had thrown him off. The same applies to his compsnion, who was arrested the same day. It was a disagreeable and unfortunate thing to shoot Lognon, but the officers were discharging their duty and the wounded man can blame only himself. No one regrets the unfortunate necessity more than Deputy Sheriff McKinney, but he believes firmly in performing his duty as an officer of the law.

Opelousas Courier, Sept. 1, 1883.

License for the Keeping of an Inn

Notarial Act No. 125

June 26, 1813

Know all men by these presents that we, Jean Franco and Louis Dugat, both of the Parish of St. Martin-are held and firmly bound unto Ransom Eastin, Judge of the parish aforesaid and his successors in the sum of \$500, to the payment of which will and truly be made and bind ourselves, etc., sealed and dated the 2nd day of January 1813.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bound Franco has this day obtained a license from Ransom Eastin, Judge of the parish aforesaid for the keeping of an inn, now therefore if the said Franco shall constantly provide a sufficiency of clean and wholesome diet and lodging for travelers, and stalling provender or pasturage for horses for and during the time of his license, and duly obey and observe all Louisiana ordinances which may be in force in the State relating to Inn Keepers, then the obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Bridge Okay

Notarial Act No. 120

adopted for the building of the same.

November 29, 1817

We, the commissioners here present here this day viewed the bridge built by M. Stanton over the Vermillion River at the tanyard of Robert Perry and find it to be done agreeably to the plan

> (signed) John Wellborn Marin Mouton

Commissioners



Joseph A. Breaux

Joseph A. Breuxx was born at Bayou Coula, La., on February 18, 1838, the son of John B. Breaux and Margaret Walsh. He attended the University of Louisiana and received his law degree from Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. In 1859 Breaux was admitted to the Louisiana bar and began practice in New Iberia. Two years later he married Eugénie Mille, the daughter of Thomas Mille of Werville Parksh, and sister of Emma Mille, wife of Dr. Alter Duppérer of New Iberia.

His law practice interrupted by the CWI War, Breaux served the Confederacy throughout the conflict. After the war he returned to New Deris where the engaged in law practice from 1888 in 1887, he was elected president of the New beris National Bank, a position he held until 1988. In 1887, he was elected president of the New beris National Bank, a position he held until 1924. Breaux west also associated with the P. L. Renouted Lumber Co. of New Iberis. He was superintendent of education of Iberis Parish until 1888, when he was elected state superintendent of education, a position he held until 1890 when he was appointed associated justice of the state supreme court. In 1904, Breaux became chief Justice, serving in that capacity until his retirement from the hearb in 1904.

After retirement, Judge Breaux resided in New Orleans. He died there July 24, 1926.

Book Reviews



ST. MARTIN PARISH HISTORY. Edited, compiled, and coordinated by Betty Pourclau. (Baton Rouge, La.: Le Comité des Archives de la louisiane, 1985), 298pp. Introduction, maps, illustrations, pictures, and index. Cloth, \$48.50.

This book, a history of St. Martin Parish, of its people, and of their accomplishments, is a virtual treasure chest for the present generation and for generations to come. It contains authentic accounts of the original settlers, the Attakpas Indians, and of the earliest white man, the Acadians. It continues with the land settlement, the establishent of towns and communities,

and recuciens. In communes with the land settlement, the establishent of towns and communities, and then the occupations and diffestly of the inhabitants.

Mrs. Pourciau is to be commended for her tireless efforts in gathering information and photos and in writing and edition. St. Martin Parish families must also be noted for their

cooperation in providing the genealogy so valuable in the years to come.

This 9 by 12 inch clothbound edition is enhanced with a nostalgic cover picture of a Bayou Teche scene. Priced at \$48.50, it is available from Le Comité des Archives de la Louisiane, P. O. Box 44370, Bation Rouge, La., 70804-4370.

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN LANDRETH, SURVEYOR: An Expedition to the Guil Coast, November 15, 1818-May 19, 1819, ed. Millton B. Newton. Baton Rouge: Geoscience Publications, Department of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University, 1986, 204 pp., Paper, son on

November 4, 1818, Jurnes Lander Calibrat and James Huton, United States Navy agents, and John Landforb, people by a table Stot who had lived on the east coast of this country for some time, were commissioned to head an expedition along the coastlines of Alibamia and Louisians. This work was directed toward surveying be eal and not dear time for suitable for construction of navel vessels and repair and modernization of public vessels in service. While Calibration and surveying the suitable for suitable for Calibration and surveying the support of this expedition, Lindforth for 15 months kept his own eyevilness account of the expedition, noting in particular travel.

Although throughout his journal he laments, chastens, complains, and criticizes, Landreh provides the historian with valuable bits including prices for goods and services; the names of persons, the land they occupied, and their places in society; and inferences consciption, churches, religion, schools, and education; public sanitation and health, and amusement and discretion.

Those interested in field methods and the keeping of fieldbooks will find Landreth's journal useful, since it provides an excellent critique of the rigidity of the American township and range system of land division. His method of joiting down and transcribing his field notes is worthy of examination. His maps show an understanding of the plats he prepared for government land claims and those he prepared as normal maps.

Editorial work on this journal is outstanding, especially when one considers the lack of punctuation, the misuse of grammar, and the misspelling of words found in the original. (None of these elements of composition were standardized in 1819.)

these elements of composition were standardized in 1819.)
This book may be ordered from Geoscience Publications, Department of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, (504-388-6245.

New Iberia, La.

GERTRUDE C. TAYLOR



SIMON CREOLE FORTY-NINER: SIMEON PATOUT

BOOKS

A Selected Bibliography of Acadian History

Attakanas Post: The Census of 1771

The Acadian Families 1686



Courthouse Square, Franklin, Louisiana

St. Mary Patien's second courthouse, completed in late 1908, and its jail, built some years assulfer, were located on the size of the patient ground contact of the pander of St. Mary Patien's by Alexander Lewis in 1814. At the time of the docation and for some years threather, there were not streets on either side nor in torol the sequent. At they have been considered in the control of the Tribure, was the approximate location of Philo Noton's lot and house. Above side allows the sequence of the sequence of the sequence of the part of the sequence of the sequence and faced Bayou' Teche. This courthouse and jail were replaced by a modern sociouse in 1970. (Photo by Miloses).

A Town Named Franklin

By Gertrude C. Taylor

The lown of Frankin was known by that name for almost two decades before its incopporation. The history of its estillement and growth like deep within the story of the settlement of the slower. Teche country, many pages of which have been lost forewer. I Enough pages remain, however, to enable the researcher to put register a factual account of doverhurs and enterprise of controlled to enable the researcher to put register a factual account of doverhurs and enterprise of controlled to the state of the second of the

Records show that Richard Ellis, his son, John Ellis, a William Ellis, and one Eliza P. Curry were the first Angol-Americans in the Franking area? Arriving these recorded in 20 appears front by the first Angol-Americans in the Franking area? Arriving these recorded in 20 appears fond to the suitable vacants fluids and 50 appears fond to the search claimed 30 appears fond to the search claimed 30 appears front on both sides of Bayour Tache, with Richard Ellis being on the lower side of Mrs. Curry and John and William Ellis following in succession. The 10-appear front that for the lower side of Mrs. Curry and John and William Ellis following in succession. The 10-appear front that for the later Tallowing John Mrs. Curry and John and William Ellis following in succession. The 10-appear front that for the later Tallowing to the lower sides of the search of the s

 Until about 1810 documents concerning the early history of Fiznidin wern filed in the St. Martin Parish court records. Some conveyances indexed in the newly created St. Mary Parish court records are missing, as well as the succession of Philo Notos, No. 6, dated 1611.

2. It is very possible that Eliza Curry was the doughter of Richard Elis since she seems to have claimed her tand about the same dies and received an order of survey on the same date in 1781. When Aliza Curry sold her land to Nicoias Goorand, allow are manifed to Cesar Archinard. She also had land in the Opelousas area. She sold this land about the same time she sold to Guenard.

3. Richard Elis and his one were residents of the Maskeling Tenthey. They came from Natifact to the Opciouss and in saley 1700 and experiented have more offer the best Tenther that are yet. In 1711 Richard and Smith Elis were included in the his lard "freeignes" in the Chiefs of Cupliciouss and Athlesipes. William Ellis is not monitored. His could, in the his lard "freeignes" in the Chiefs of Cuplicious and Athlesipes. William Ellis is not monitored. His could, for could be the could be the

In a later with revolves, conditing darins, withcomes resided that although Eliza Comy had a messale admission on her track, the never leading here, nor def the Eliza course port for sizes, in later other charantees to the replicate darins. The state of Eliza darins with the State port of laters of the State port of the State port of laters of the State port of th

of the defendants on the basis of prescription. Fifth Judicial Court, Parish of St. Mary, Sult No. 551, Heirs of John Ellis v. Colostin Carlin et al., filed Sept. 11, 1826. From the files of William T. Shinn, Abstractor, Franklin, La.

On Aug. 11, 1786, Eliza Curry sold to Nicolas Guenard of New Orleans her claim of 30 arpents front on both sides of Bayou Teche.4 Guenard moved on the land and built a house, which, according to witnesses in court, was about 26 aments from Guenard's lower line and not more than one-half argent from Eliza Curv's cabin. 5 June 15, 1788, Nicolas Guenard married Julie Nezat in the church in St. Martinville, 6 and they went to live on his land. Their first child, Euphrosine, was born April 20, 1789. She apparently died in childhood, since she did not survive her father. Guenard's name appears, along with some of his neighbors', in the Attakapas Militia list of 1794, where he is listed as a second corporal, age 30.7 Sometime after 1791, when François LeBreton received the order of survey on his claim, Nicolas and Julie Guenard bought that tract

Two more girls were born to the Guenards: Julie, baptised June 16, 1795, at age two months; and Delphine, born January 30, 1797. This younger child was but nine months old when her father died. From this time to 1808, it is not clear what paths the lives of the Widow Guenard and her two children followed. She does seem to have left her plantation and moved to the upper Teche country. She also placed her affairs in the hands of her brother-in-law, Joseph Latiolais, who, in 1808, sold the Guenard property, and in 1809 she remarried. Records show that she did have her claim resurveyed and filed for certification. It appears that her certificate was returned after she and sold her land. In 1811 the estate of Nicolas Guenard was settled.9 The years between 1797 and 1811 saw the movement of many more Anglo-Americans into

the lower Teche country. It was a second wave of fortune seekers who came from the eastern shore of the young United States, pushing westward through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, pausing awhile in each place and then moving into the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. Others, seeking the freedom of fertile, open lands rich in wildlife, came through the Carolinas, across Georgia, into the Mississippi Territory, and then to Louisiana. No matter whether their objective was land speculation or the establishment of a new and more prosperous life, they came in large numbers by wagon and by flatboat.

4, St. Martin Parish Conveyance Bk. 4 1/2, no. 61. It appears that this sale did not include the land daimed by François LeBreton and later sold by the Guenard heirs to James Sanders in 1808. It also brings doubt as to whother the Curry tract was 30 argents front or 20 argents front. These records, as most early records, contain unclear and conflicting monauroment and description togeton the sizes and locations nebulaus

5. This testimony in Suit No. 559 was given by Fraderick Pellerin and by James Johnson, who surveyed the properties.

6. Donald J. Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, I. 252. Nicolas Guenard was about 29 years old at the time of his marriage. Julio Nozat was the daughter of Pierre Nezat of Layrac on Garone, France, and Megdeleine Provost of Fort Chartree. Pierre Nezat received a Spanish land grant on Bayou Carencro. Feb. 21, 1782.

7, "General Census of the Attakapas Milifa, 1794," Attakapas Gazette, XVI (1981), 56. Guenard's ace is in conflict

with his age (40), given in his death record. Nov. 5, 1797. Hebert, Southwest Louisians Records.

8. The fact that the Guenards bought the land from LeBreton is brought out in the sale of that land to James Sanders in

1808

9. In 1809 Julie Nezat Quenard married Antoine Delhomme of New Orleans. Ibid., 165. The succession of Nicolas Guenard, St. Martin Parish No. 113 was opened April 11, 1812. The succession sale took place June 1, 1812. This settlement of the estate was in favor of the two daughters who were minors at the time their mother remarried.

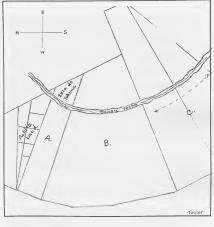


Figure 1.

Franklin Area, 1791*

- A. Order of survey to François LeBreton, 1791. Sold to Nicolas Guenard and then to James Sanders, 1808.
 - B. Order of survey to Eliza Curry, 1781. Sold to Nicolas Guenard, 1786, and claimed by the Heirs of Nicolas Guenard.
 - C. Order of survey to Richard Ellis, 1781. Spanish land grant to Joseph Vallière Dauferive, 1783. Bought by Denis, Honoré, and Eugene Carlin.

*From the survey of 1809.

James Sanders, who had reportedly come to Louisians through Natchez about 1800, settled on and later bought the upper tract of the Guerand property Sept. 27, 1863. 1³ His claim for certification of his title to 480 superficial arpents states "with proof of settlement for eight consecutive years." 1¹ The text of the 1808 conveyance of the land to Sanders has much bearing on the story of the development of the town of Franklin. Although it is somewhat containing, the best thermaction reads as follows:

J. Latiolais, with power of attorney from Julie Nezat, selfs to James Sanders a tract of land five concessions) excerded in the name of Nicolas Guanard-one dated June 20, 11 fat or of Madame Cuny, the other dated March 1, 1790, in favor of François LeBreton and from them conveyed to Nicolas Guenard-except 20 acres front on each side of Bayou Teche which having before this been conveyed away. ¹²

No sale of the 20-arpent front mentioned in the above conveyance is filed in either the St. Martin or St. Mary Parish records. However, some inference, giving an idea of what actually took place, can be drawn from the conveyance in the St. Mary Parish records dated Sept. 20, 1812. This conveyance, in part, meaks a shiftwer:

James Sanders of the State of Louisiana. County of Attakapas

... In consequence of agreement entered into between the said James Sanders, Barnel Hulick, and Philo Notron in the purchase of land from Loogh Latiobias and the puryment made by Barnel Hulick for his proportional part of the purchase from the said Latiobia.
of a certain tract of land of about the agreets in form and forly back on which the said Hulick row fives, should on the west bank beginning at ... on the lines between the said Hulick and land formently owned by Philo Notron. ²³

10. The 1808 sale of land to James Sanders was handled by Joseph Latiolais "Tutor," brother-in-law of Julie Guenard, to whom she had given power of attorney. St. Martin Parish conveyance bit. 42, no. 2.

American State Papers, II, 857. Sanders' claim was certified B-1943.

sold this tract to John Towles. St. Mary Parish, Bk. BA, 113, 175.

12. One of the liters in the succession of Nicolas Guenard shows the sale of 20 arpents front, part of the plantation he acquired before his marriage

 St. Mary Parish conveyance Bk. A, no. 98. This document appears to only make legal the agreement between Sanders. Hullch and Norton. By the date of the document. Norton was rived.

Holick and Sanders were brothers-in-law: Hulfocks wife was Sarah Nixon, and Sanders' wife was Abby Ann Nixon. Barnet Hullick, born Jan. 22, 1789, in Someset County, N. J., was a descendant of Hendrick Hullick who came to New Amsterdam in 1643. He married Sarah Nixon in Middlesex County, N. J., Feb. 12, 1797. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Annotative

Abstracts of the Succession of St. Mary Parish, 1811-1834 (p.p., 1972), p 38.

James Sanders and Abby Ann Nixon must have married before they arrived in Louisiana, since a daughter, Nancy,

James Sanders and Abby Ann Nixon must have married botore they arrived in Louisiana, since a daughter, Nancy married Joseph Theall Nov. 3, 111814. St. Mary Parish Ct. Hzer; mar: No. 5.

PRIO factor was born at Newton, C.L., May 1783. He and this wife, Are Ballekin, fact-delpt surviving critistee, all of whom softed in Pennyylenian and Orlin. May Elizabeth Stocker, Selected Arcentained Astenant OR SIAM Park (A.L.), Martingo RR. I, 1811-1820 (pp. 1973), p. 72. It is not brown when Notton came to the Franklin area nor whether the errice fature van volume of the Common of the C

To further the belief that Hulick and Norton bought their shares of the Guenard property in their agreement with Sanders is the fact that on Nov. 8, 1810, Hulick and his wife sold to Jehu Wilkinson 120 argents of land "bounded on the upper side by Sanders and below by Hulick . . . being part of the land on which Hulick now resides."14

Thus by late 1811, the picture of land ownership in the Franklin area as related to the town today was as follows: Following Figure 2 and beginning at the upper line of Section 3, which almost parallels Highway 182 and actually intersects the highway (now Main St.) at the cemetery, was the upper line of James Sanders. It extended south approximately to Hanson St. (Tract A). From that line to approximately the present Iberia St. was Barnet Hulick's land (Tract C). Next.

beginning at the upper line of Section 2 and extending approximately to Clark St. was the land of James Huling (tracts D and E). From this line to Foster Ave. was the property of Eugene Carlin (Tract F). Tract G belonged to the heirs of Philo Norton.

Four houses can be accounted for in the area described above: One was for James Sanders. who had occupied his land since 1800; a second for Barnet Hulick, since, according to his sale to Wilkinson, he was residing on his property in 1810. This house could have been located on the bayouside near present-day St. John's Academy, a site referred to in several conveyances as Hulick's Landing. A third, the house where Philo Norton lived before his death, was on the lower side of the public ground or the present courthouse square; and a fourth was the house of Samuel Cook. It stood within an arpent and a quarter from the lower side of Guenard's property. 15 While the population growth on the lower Teche was the reason for the creation of St. Mary

Parish in 1811, the act itself added to the flurry of interest in land buying for both settlement and speculation. Many Anglo-American families came into the area to establish themselves on lands formerly owned by Creoles. Others, with money in their pockets, came to buy land with no intention but that of selling it for profit. Whatever the reason, this was the first stir of activitity toward the building of a town named Franklin. May 17, 1811, Philo Norton sold to James Huling of Tennessee a tract of land, which land and how much land unknown, since that conveyance is lost, 16 From later conveyances, however, two

deductions can be drawn: James Huling bought the upper part of Norton's property in the May 11 conveyance and the lower part from the succession sale of Philo Norton, or Huling bought the entire tract from Norton, later buying from Norton's succession sale the exceptions made in the Philo Norton evidently died before August 20, 1811, the date James Huling sold to John Cook "a certain lot of land situated near Bayou Teche . . . adjoining the public ground . . . including

the dwelling house in which Philo Norton resided and being on the tract of land sold by the said Philo Norton to said James Huling. . . . " Huling later bought back the property from Cook.17

14. St. Martin Parish, Bk. 25, 183. The tract was about two and one-half arpents wide on both sides of the bayou (onehalf of Hulick's frontage), by a depth sufficient to make 120 argents

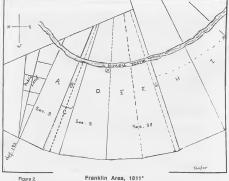
15. The last two houses are mentioned in later conveyances

16, St. Mary Parish, Bk, BA, 2, no. 2. The conveyance is indexed but, it is missing from the files. Philo Norton's succession no. 6, dated 1811, is also missing from the files. As a Norton, probably Philo's brother, seems to have handled Philo's estate.

17. Ibid., 17. no. 29. Evan Bowles, a native of Maryland, acted as agent of Huling; in fact: Huling may have been in

Tennessee at the time of this sale. Bowles was in the Franklin area before 1801, when he married Dorothée Carlin. It is possible that Philo Norton had considered the development of a town on his property, since he had evidently set aside one erpent of public ground soon after he acquired the lend. No record of this conveyance can be found; however, the public ground is mentioned in other related conveyances

On October 7, 1812, Cook sold the property back to Huling. Abid., 58, no. 105.



- A. Claim of James Sanders, purchased from Heirs of Guenard, 1808.
- B. Land of Jehu Wilkinson, purchased from Barnet Hulick, 1810.
- C. Land of Barnet Hulick, purchased from Heirs of Guenard, 1808(?).
- D. Land of Philo Norton, purchased from Heirs of Guenard, 1808(?). Sold to James Huling, 1811, and by him to Evan Bowles, 1815.
- F. Land sold by Asa Norton (from the estate of Philo Norton) to Eugene Carlin, 1811.
 - G. Land (1.24 arpents front) sold by Asa Norton to Eugene Carlin, Feb. 11, 1812, and sold with Tract F to Louis and Henry Stirling, Oct. 12, 1812.
 - H. Order of survey to Richard Ellis, 1781. Spanish patent to Dauterive, 1783. Claimed by Denis Carlin.
- I. Order of survey to Richard Ellis, 1781. Spanish patent to Dauterive, 1783. Claimed by Honoré and Eugene Carlin.
- *Tracts are drawn to show relative positions as described in conveyances in St. Martin and St. Mary Parish records. The map is not drawn to scale. Measurements are only approximated.

The day after Huling's sale to John Cook, Asa Norton sold "land" to Eugene Carlin. The description of this property and details of the sale are unknown since the sale is indexed only. The conveyance is missing. It can be assumed, however, from information in a later conveyance that this land was the lower 10 argents of the Guenard tract excepting the land on which stood the

house of Samuel Cook. 18 In early 1812 Asa Norton "of Opelousas" sold to Eugene Carlin 1.24 arpents front by 40 aments depth on the west side of Bayou Teche. The tract was described as bordered above by the land Huling purchased from Philo Norton and below by the vendee and excepted the lot (4.65 arpents) "on which is the house of Samuel Cook." The tract was the lower 1.24-arpent-front of the Guenard tract. Eight months later Carlin sold the two tracts purchased from Asa Norton to Henry

and Louis Stirling, 19 In late 1812 and early 1813, possibly because of the war with Britain, activity was at a standstill along the lower Teche. James huling apparantly remained in Tennessee (if he actually ever came to Louislana), while Evan Bowles sold "a certain lot of land on the west side (beginning at the uppler boundary of the land sold to William Goforth . . . being a part of a tract Philo Norton sold to James Hulling), to James Gardner Morris. 20 In early 1814, however, the seed for the future town of Franklin was planted when James Huling "of Tennessee" sold, through Evan Bowles, 377 1/2 arpents on the west side of Bayou Teche and 59 aments on the east to Alexander Lewis, also of Tennessee. This deed mentions that Huling purchased the land from the heirs of Philo Norton. Almost immediately, Lewis had part of the tract surveyed and laid out in lots, and he unofficially

named his project Franklin, a popular name of the time. 21 To clearly set off the southern boundary and to get his project going, Lewis became a benefactor of the people of St. Mary Parish with his donation of the public ground. In part, the

document, dated May 5, 1814, reads as follows:

Alexander Lewis of the state of Tennessee gives, grants, conveys (in the presence of Jesse Lacy, Winfree Lockette, and James L. Johnson), for the benefit of the Parish of St. Mary and for the purpose of creating a courthouse and a jail and such other public buildings as may be necessary for the use of said parish, that certain tract of land on Bayou Teche being part of a tract of land sold to said Alexander Lewis by Evan Bowles agent and attorney in fact of James Huling-which lot of land has been surveyed by William Johnson as follows. . . . 22

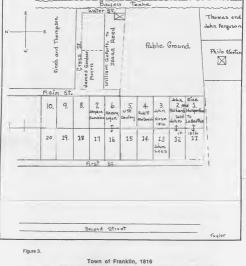
18. Ibid., 15, no. 22. The sale was dated Aug. 21, 1811.

19 Ibid. 30 no. 54. The sale was made Feb. 12, 1812. Carlin sold the land to Henry and Louis Stirling Oct. 12, 1812.

20, Ibid. 58, no. 106. From a later transaction it is learned that Goforth's lot was on the north side of the public ground. Reed's Tayern later occupied this site. 21. I bid., 122, no. 206, dated Feb. 17, 1814. The sale excepted the lots of Reed and Ferguson and of Dr. Mom's

Dooley. Reed could have been the Isaac Reed who later had the tavem noted by Cathoart and Landreth in their journey up. the Teche. The Ferguson lot was known as the Tanyard Lot. It had been sold by Philo Norton to Thomas and John Ferguson. The lot was located between Bayou Teche and the lot on which Philo Norton resided. It extended four arcents south along the bayou.

There can be little speculation as to the choice of the name "Franklin." It was tremendously popular in the Tennessee area in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when in 1784, led by John Savier, settlers of the western part of North Carolina revolted and formed the separate state of Franklin, named, no doubt, for the popular figure of that time. The present state of Tennessee has two towns named Franklin.



Town of Franklin, 1816
This diagram shows the manner in which this were list out as well as evisiting streets, locations mentioned in various conveyances, and some of the loss sold by 1816. It is not a scaled drawing. All locations are identified from recorded sales. Other lost may have been odd, but descriptions are either incomplete or documents are illiable.

The sale of the first lot is in the lown of Frankin actually predicted the donation of the public journul. On April 10, 1614, Henry Lyon bought two lots: Lot 17, forting Main St., adjoining William Dooley on the south; and Lot 17, adjoining Lot 7 and fronting on First Street. May 7, 1515, Lewis sold fire lots, three of them forting on the public ground. From the senifest sale is can be determined that lots were numbered Deginning from the south line of Lewis properly and can be determined that lots were numbered Deginning from the south line of Lewis properly and Street.

By May 16, 1816, when John Moore and Honoré Carlin accepted a donation of a lot for a public school from Alexlander Lewis, to in numbers reached no. 66.²³ On May 5, 1817, Frederick Pellerin, Alexander Ferrer, and Honoré Carlin accepted a donation of four lots from Alexander Lewis to the Catholic community. These lots, numbered 37, 38, 75, and 76, marked the north boundary of Lewis' pruchase from Holling.²⁴

Records show that Lowis bought back some lots and resold them, but by 1820, when Franklin became the parish seat, some 30 lots had been sold, some of them fronting on Second Street. Meanwhile other significant transfers had taken place. ²⁵ In 1814 Barnet Hulick sold to Joseph

The second secon

town of Franklin book place on April 4, 1829. On that day Joseph Theat bought from Jehu Wilkisson the 120 parents of land that Wilkinson that 2004 from Hulke I 1810; 2⁴⁵ The upper boundary of this land was to mark the northern limb of the Town of Franklin. The next year saw the flowering of a seed planted years below. Mach 16, 1830; by an act of the second session of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Louislana, an act to incorporate the town of Franklin, was approved. It stated in a few shiple work.

All that portion of land in St. Mary Parish and fronting on Bayou Teche--and running back 10 acres from same--which is included between the upper line of Louis Stirling plantation and the upper line of lands formerly owned by Jehu Wilkinson, Esq., and lately

23. /bid., 198, no. 399.

24. /bid., 256, no. 534, Lots 37 and 38 faced Main St. Lots 75 and 76 fronted First St.

25. Ibbit, 139, no. 140. The conveyance states that the land sold is the land 'on which Charpentier now lives." By this time Hukik's wife had field and Hulick had made his last will. He died in late 1815 or early 1816. His succession, no. 96, was conend. Jan. 23, 1818.

26. Ibid., 167, no. 308.

27. /bibl. 193. no. 392.

28 B4, 366, no. 838.

purchased by Joseph Theall--shall continue to be known by the name of the town of Franklin.

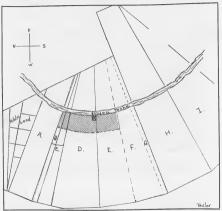


Figure 4.

Town of Franklin, 1830

Corporate limits of Franklin extended from the upper line of Louis and Henry Stirling (F) to the upper line of Joseph Theall (B), properly formerly owned by Barnet Hulde, sold to Jehe Wilkinson, and then to Theall. The depth was ten acres from Bayou Teche. This measurement is only approximated on the map.

Index to St. Martin Parish Estates 1804 - 1900

Compiled by Rebecca Batiste

(Continued from Vol. XXI, No. 2)

ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2478	Locust, Modeste, wife of Louis Felix	July 16, 1889

Lamargue, Urbain. Last will & testamen June 18, 1890 Landry, Numa February 5, 1891 Levegue, Joseph

2795 Landry, Evelina, wife of Amadeo O. Pourciaux April 6, 1891 July 29, 1892 Lasseigne, Marguerite Alzina. Interdiction. Ledet, Sali, wife of Phrologene Bemard. November 17, 1892

January 7, 1895 28.88 LeBlanc, Jean-Bantiste 28 89 Lastmope, Charles January 9, 1895

2894 Lenormand, Coralie, wife of Jos. Goodlies March 8, 1895 April 2, 1895 2897 Lee, John. Emancipation.

April 3, 1895 2898 Landry, Felicie, Wid. Aug. Nepveaux 2901 Landry, Jean

April 18, 1895 2912 1/2 Lalande, Euphrosie, wife of Prosper Narcisse November 15, 1895

2913 1/2 Lewis, Fannie, Antonie, Ames & Lizzie, appt. of tutor November 27, 1895 2923 May 2, 1896 LeBlanc, Arthemise, Wid. B. Berard

Labbe, Duchamp C. Emancipation of. September 7, 1896 2935 Lewis, Marianne, Wid. Baptiste Charles December 4, 1896 2942

2952 Locus, Elizabeth, Wid, Onez, E. Thibodeaux April 2, 1897 Louis, Zenon June 3, 1897 September 6, 1897 2958 Laubert, Marie, Wid. Jos. Leverue

2962 Livingston, William H. October 7, 1897 July 16, 1898 Lasseigne, Alzina. Interdiction. 2984 LeBas, Antonio September 8, 1898

LeBlanc, François & wife Eliza Guidry September 14, 1898 298.5 2992 Lacaze, Charles L. December 26, 1898

2999 Lindsey, James E. March 7, 1899 3022 Langley, Modeste, wife of Poiner April 9, 1900 3027

LeBlanc, Joseph Theodule May 26, 1900 3032 Langlois, A. R., Rev. August 4, 1900

M.

4 Melancon, Joseph

16 Mire. Simon

20 Martin, Paul 64 Melancon, Charles 70

Magdeleine, f.w.c.

February 1808 February 1808

June 1807 July 1810 February 1811

110		
ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
89	Mire, Benjamin to George Taylor, Recpt.	April 1811
92	Maguille, Mad.	July 1811
123	Maux, Pierre. Inventory.	December 1812
137	Mouton, Salvador	August 1813
141	Melancon, Jean-Baptiste. Will.	October 1813
146	Marin, Patrick	November 1813
154	Mire, Joseph. Tutor.	May 1814
191	Murphy, John	May 1815
196	Mouton, Sylvestre	May 1815
203	Melancon, B. Administration bond.	April 1806
207	Mouton, Frederick	July 1815
209	Murphy; alnes. Last will.	March 1813
219	Maux, Pierre	November 1815
259	Martin, Francoise, wife of Pierre Doucet, Jr.	March 1817
276	Mouton, Sylvestre, Jr.	August 1817
277	Melancon, Joseph, Wid.	August 1817
304	Melancon, Marie Rose, wife of Joseph Landry	September 1818
317	Melancon, Chas. (Mrgoin)	February 1819
328	Maux, Adelaide, Julien, Jean Btc. & Marie, Appt. of Tutor	April 1819
3 59	Martinez, Antonio. Last will & testament.	May 1820
365	Martin, Esther, wife of Jean Chas. Dugas	June 1820
387	Monguet, Felicite, appt. of curator	January 1821
389	Marche, George & Betsy Hayes	January 1821
406	McCall, Jesse	July 1821
435	Monguit, Caroline Adelaide, appt. of curator	February 1822
443	Martin, Andre	June 1822
444	Mouton, Alex, Emile & Cesaire, family meeting	June 1822
445	Mouton, Don Louis, appt. of undertutor	September 1822
446	Martin, Claude. Last will.	June 1822
471	Miller, Marguerite, wife of Pierre Guidry	January 1823
479	Marand, Perine, wife of Rene Pierre Durand	May 1823
530	Marc, Francois. Last will.	June 1825
539	Marie (alias Marie Declouet), f.w.c.	September 1825
540	Martin, Francoise, wife of Jos. Savoie. Last will.	October 1825
541	McBride, Walter	October 1825
560	Marc, Francois	October 1826
579	Martel, Marie Catherine Eugenie, wife of Jos. Dumarest	July 1827
597	Mudd, Benjamin S.	June 1828
599	Melancon, Anastasie, Wid. Jos. Babin	July 1828
602	Moreau, Pierre	August 1828
607	Martin, Joachim	October 1828
624	McCall, Eliza Orely, wife of Isaac Randolph	July 1829
648	Muggah, John	June 1830
678	Mercier, Andre	September 1831
688	Mills, Curtis	March 1832
751	Marsh, Nathan	February 1834

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ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
758	Martin, Michel & Marguerite Huval, his wife	May 1834
771	Mayer, Andre	December 1834
774	Martin, Pauline, Wid. Jean Bapt. Cormier	January 1835
778	Marsh, Geo. & als. appt. of Tutor	May 1835
779	Melancon, Alexandre. Last will.	July 1835
794	McLaughlin, Hugh	January 1836
805	Moreau, Leufroy. Last will.	June 1836
818	Menard, Andre	October 1836
820	Muggah, James	November 1836
833	Mongeon, Augustin	April 1837
849	Marsault, A.	October 1837
859	Menard, Gaspard	December 1837
866	Miguez, Jean	May 1838
871	Margain, Louis	September 1838
890	Miguez, Salvador, Sr.	October 1839
935	Maxwell, William	October 1841
942	Menard, Pierre	December 1841
969	Merryman, Samuel B.	November 1842
992	Martin, John	September 1843
996	Melancon, Euphrasie, Wid. Francois Bernard	November 1843
1015	Melancon, Pierre & wife	January 1844
1080	Martin, Placide	January 1846
1084	Mouton, Cyprien	March 1846
1100	Moore, William	June 1846
1108	Madelaine, appt. of tutrix	September 1846
1110	Miller, Mary Anne	October 1846
1117	Martin, Valerien, Valery & Omer, appt. of curator ad hoc	December 1846
1149	Marionneaux, Dulcinee, wife of Jean Maillard	November 1847
1158	Murphy, John	December 1847
1165	Mallett, Celestin & Marie Louviere, his wife	February 1848
1167	Melancon, Marcelin	March 1848
1176	Melancon, Treville	May 1848
1182	Miguez, Devezin	June 1848
1210	Martin, Paul. Last will.	March 1849
1212	Maillan, Jean	April 1849
1240	Myer, Jean Baptiste	April 1849
1246	Martinez, Joseppa	February 1850
1247	Meyer, Ida Euphemie, wife of Francois Mutaver Isale of land]	February 1850
1272	Melancon, Dometille, wife of Treville Melancon	December 1850
1281	Melancon, Alexandre	February 1851
1288	Mesh, Rachel, wife of Elof J. Derouen	May 1851
1291	Mace, Nanette, f.w.c.	May 1851
1306	Melancon, Charles & wife	May 1851
1314	Magill, Augustin S.	December 1851
1316	Martin, Albert. Emancipation.	January 18 52
1413	Melancon, Jean	March 1854
1417	Moore, Joseph A.	March 1854

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ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
1406	Miguez, Belizaire	January 1854
1430	Martin, Theodore	July 1854
1431	Miguez, Marie Cardelaria, wife of Jean Viator	July 1854
1437	Miguez, Thomas	September 18 54
1445	Moore, Clara E., wife of James E. Brinson	November 1854
1454	Maillard, Leufroy	February 1855
1468	Moreau, Leufroy	May 1855
1490	Mathieu, Henry	November 1855
1505	Martin, Elisa, Wid. Louis Anselet	December 185 5
1515	Melancon, Marcelite Ida, wife of Maximillien Daigle	February 1856
1527	Marsh, Margaret H., wife of A.B. Henshaw	April 1856
1556	Mille, Thomas	January 1857
1563	Major, Felonise	April 1857
1574 bis	Martel, Marie Eugenie	October 1857
1582	McGee, Joseph	December 18 57
1585	Mathieu, François	December 1857
1590	Martin, Valery, Sr.	January 1858
1578	Miller, John Fitz	December 18 57
1602	Marie Jeanne, Indian woman	April 185 8
1609	Moreau, Martin	July 1858
1652	Machet, Joseph	September 1859
1674	Melancon, Clementine, wife of Sost. Courville	May 1860
1679	Macauley, Patrick	May 1860
1699	Marks, Caliste	October 1860
1703	Miller, Griffith B.	October 1860
1704	Marks, Placide & Edvise Chantin	October 1860
1734	McConly, Sally, wife of Patrick McCanly	November 1861
1743	Masson, Adrien	January 1862
1746	Moulin, François	March 1862
1757	Martin, bolthazar	September 1862
1770	Moore, Henry William	December 1862
1771	Moore, Albert G.	December 1862
1772	Moreau, Marie	December 1862
1789	Meyiner, Andre & Constance Laloire	February 1863
1810	McCanly, Patrick [see file 1679]	February 1863
1811	Magill, David Weeks	September 1863
1875	Moore, Octavie, wife of Adelin Durio	September 1865
1877	Meche, Elizabeth	September 1865
1892	Mast, Joseph	September 1865
1903	Martin, Gentil	December 1865
1915	Morel, Emile	January 1866
1938	Miguez, Valiere	April 1866

Mouton, Elodie, wife of Chas. Ongnac Oliver

Mouton, Cidalise, wife of William Kidder

Mediamolle, Bertrand

Melancon, Dorsin

June 1866

August 1866

September 1866

Anuary 31, 1867

1961

1974

1980

2001

Mathlew, Ursule, wife of Leufroy Roy

Mouton, J. E. Curator ad hoc (Parish) Mills, William G.

Melancon, Adam. Emancipation

Millien, Antonie

Melancon, Fermin

Malbrough, Celestin

Martin, Aristide

McNeal, ELiza

Monge, Edmond

Melancon, Letitia

Melancon, Laurence

Melancon, Hervillien

Moreau, Marie Clothilde

Mouton, Julien J. Emancipation.

Mouton, Chs. H. Demand of family meeting

Maroney, Timothy G. Last will & testament.

Mouton, Sosthene [from Lafavette Parish]

NAME

Morse, Isaac E.

2003

2337

2374

2399

2407

2410

2412

2438

2440

2445

2453

2464

2471

24.73

2493

YEAR OPENED

Feb. 7, 1867

Nov. 10, 1875

Aug. 30, 1876

Oct. 11, 1876

Dec. 22, 1877

Dec. 5, 1878

Feb. 18, 1879

March 7, 1879

March 12, 1879

Jan. 12, 1880

Jan. 19, 1880

Mar. 24, 1880

June 8, 1880

Nov. 3, 1880

Dec. 21, 1880

Jan. 15, 1881

Apr. 19, 1881

Aug. 24, 1881

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ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
2515	Melancon, Honorine. Emancipation.	Jan. 10, 1882
2533	Moless, Albert	Nov. 27, 1882
2538	Melancon, Alore. Emancipation.	Jan. 15, 1883
2546	Martin, R., appt. of curator ad hoc to N. R. taxpayers	Apr. 4, 1883
2549	Morin, Placide	May 2, 1883
2555	Melancon, Virginie, wife of Jos. Laviolette, Jr.	July 5, 1883
2564	Mouton, Coralie, wife of Sidney Mouton	Sept. 29, 1883
2580	Mouton, Sidney	Mar. 6, 1884
2587	Melancon, Honorine, wife of Demeville Thibodeau	July 30, 1884
2593	Marson, Laure & Henri Daugereau	Sept. 8, 1884
2610	Monroe, Edwin	Feb. 26, 1885
2631	Malbrough, Celestin, Jr.	Sept. 8, 1885
2645	Monroe, Auguste	Feb. 4, 1886

Moore, May, wife of Felix Kidder Mouton, Sylvestre

2645 2646 Marcotte, Flaire Wid of George Kennedy Muscow, Maria, wife of John Lavergne Mathieu, Sarazin

2665 Miller, Leon Millien. Antonie Martin, Paul Alfred, Emancipation. Melancon, Celestin & Thesphore Amy

Martin, Agnes, wife of Arthur Berard

2669 2673 2682 2701 2703 2755

2758 Manuel, Celestin Marcotte, L. O. Martin, Henrie 2796

Martin, Joseph (col.) Mouton, Jean-Baptiste

Melancon, Joseph Melancon, J. Clarville

2804 2818 2883 2906 Martin, Marie, Elmire, Alfred & Eliza, appt. of tutor Mallon, Mary

Melancon, Alida, wife of Homer Gauthier Melancon, Julien

2910 2913 1/2 2934

Montalbeau, Leontine, wife of Martin Cormier Martin, Thomas

3015

3035

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3031

Nickelson, Thomas

Nezat, Pierre

Nice, Anthony

Moreau, Theodore. Emancipation.

Malbrough, Aimie White

Normand, François, appt. of curator

Martinet, Hypolite & Marie Benoist, his wife

Nov. 22, 1895 Nov. 16, 1895 Sept. 1, 1896 Oct. 14, 1896

Feb. 6, 1886

Aug. 4, 1886

Oct. 19, 1886

Nov. 30, 1886

Apr. 30, 1887

Feb. 8, 1888

Nov. 12, 1888

March 1, 1889

March 1, 1889

Dec. 11, 1889

Apr. 5, 1890

June 18, 1890

May 14, 1891

Aug. 4, 1891

Jan. 30, 1892

Oct. 27, 1894

Oct. 1, 1895

January 26, 1888

Jan. 29, 1898

Feb. 7, 1900 July 23, 1900 Sept. 28, 1900

Feb. 1808

Dec 1810

July 1814

March 1815

500 Nezat, Alexandre January 1824 Nezat, Pierre, and Magdeline Provost March 1824 Nezat, Marie Josette, Wid. Pierre Arceneaux 646 May 1830 Nantre, Adrien Etienne Sept. 1830 764 his Nezat, Julie, Wid. Ant. Billon Delhomme Aug. 1834 776 Nezat, Cesaire April 1835 Nerault, Sylvestre October 1837 Neal, Benoni, Dr. Oct. 29, 1839 1009 Nezat, Marie, Wid, Lastie Roy Jan. 2, 1844

NAME

349

2316

2388

2441

24.83

565

Narmose, Levi

Norris, Daniel, appt. of curator

YEAR OPENED

January 1823

May 18, 1844

May 26, 1845

Apr. 5, 1848

Mar. 11, 1853

December 1826

July 1823

Neal, Benoni 1049 Neuville, Balthazard Euzebe, appt. of tutor Nezat, Auguste Noris, Daniel 1404 Nicholls, Thomas C. January 26, 1854 Nerault, Adeline, wife of Jos. B. Castille Neuveau, Floride J. B. F.

1424 May 13, 1854 1587 January 13, 1859 Navarre, François Hypolite April 26, 1861 Norgress, James February 16, 1863 2011 Nicholls, Jonathan A. June 15, 1867 2043 Nerault, Arthemise, Wid. Alex, Savoir Nov. 13, 1867 2077 Nepveux, Auguste Dec. 4, 1867 Nurcisse, freedman March 22, 1870 2264 January 15, 1873

Nifan, Margaret & Jno. Glynn Nano, Louis Neuveu. Charles Nizida (wife of Joseph Johnson) Nezat. Maedeleine Norbert, Lindor & Sarah Kins

Aug. 14, 1875 July 22, 1875 Jan. 31, 1880 Oct. 14, 1881 Oct. 14, 1881 Nezat, Herzilie Bazilie, wife of P. Capdeville Norbert, Emest Nono, Felicia, wife of Arthur J. Baptiste

2504 May 30, 1882 June 6, 1885 28.57 Dec. 29, 1893 2972 Nectoux, Jules. Emancination.

March 26, 1898

Oper, Mad Nov. 1808 46 Olivier, Mad. Veuve (Thibodesux)

70 O'Reilly, John August 1810

Ozenne, Francois

August 1814 Odum, suit concerning the minor orphans of

August 1817 292 Ozenne, Francois & Marguerite Decuir April 1818

Ozenne, Jacques Francois. Last will.

Ozenne, Julie, Widow Pat McCarthy

July 1823 488 Oshea. Michael.

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ESTATE NO.	NAME	YEAR OPENED
621	Otenne, Edmond. Last will.	June 1829
657	Ozenne, Suzanne, wife of Jn. Bte. Bauvais	November 1830
856	Olivier, Duclosel Joseph	Dec. 1, 1837
914	Olivier, Duclosel. Last will.	Nov. 7, 1840
1536	Orso, Honore, f.m.c.	July 16, 1856
1608	Oubre, Andre Jos.	June 24, 1858
1867	Orillion, Clothilde, wife of A. William Robert	Aug. 22, 1865
2013	Ozenne, Florence, wife of Btc. Kerlegand	june 17, 1867
2147	Orso, Camille	June 14, 1868
2259	Ousibhe, Jean	Nov. 8, 1872
2385	Olivier, Felix	June 11, 1878
2394	Olivier, P.D.T.C., appt. of curator ad hoc	Oct. 19, 1878
2527	Osey, Chas.	Aug. 23, 1882
2589	O'Rourke, John P.	Aug. 26, 1884
2893	Ozenne, Leocadie, Wid. Celestin William	March 5, 1895
29 09 1/2	Oger, Jules	October 21, 1895
	.р.	
1	Peytavin, J. B.	July 1805
97	Prevost, Joseph	Aug. 1811
117	Patin, Marcel	July 1812
127	Prevost, , Dominique	Feb. 1813
145	Peck, Charles	Nov. 1813
184	Prejean, Jean & als. to Mde. Vvc. A. Prejean, discharge	May 1814
190	Part, Thomas	March 1815
214	Pellerin, Alexandre	Sept. 1815
216	Pellerin, Marie Marthe Hubert	Oct. 1815
231	Perron, Anne, Wid. Deroche. Last will.	March 1816
232	Paul, Jean	March 1816
233	Perrault, Marie Joseph, wife of Duralde	March 1816
250	Perat, François	Oct. 1816
258	Plassard, Charles Dederney	March 1817
318	Pecou, Emiline, wife of Chas. Hebert	Feb. 1819
320	Prejean, Andre	Feb. 1819
332	Parrott, Joseph A.	July 1819
360	Perret, Françoise Louise, appt. of curator	May 1820
392	Pellerin, Godefroy	February 1821

Plauchette 423 Pintard, Henry 432 Perault, Claire, appt. of curator 445 Porter, James, appt. of curator 513 Pradier, Felicite, Wid. alex. Delhomme Pellerin, Louis

401

525

548

Jan. 1822 June 1822 July 1824 Dec. 1824 Paris, Jean Jacques Christophe & Rosaline Henriette Bove Feb. 1826

June 1821

Nov. 1821

Concerning the Swamp Lands of Louisiana*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune Washington, Sat. Feb. 24

"The House this morning took up out of order and passed (Yeas 101, Navs 61), the bill giving to the State of Louisiana all such swamp lands within her limits as are or shall be returned by the United States Surveyor General to be unfit for cultivation by reason of the water herewith a large portion of the unoccupied land that the State is covered.

"Nothing would seem more just than the giving to the State of Louisiana the lands which she is required vidually to create-which she must drain in deference to the health and lives of her people, and in draining, (so says Messrs, Harmanson and Thibodeaux) expended at least eight million dollars (in building levees, etc.), and on which she must expend millions more than these swamps shall be worth, even if they were land instead of water. I could not consider this but a wise and just act, but the votes of the minority were also justified by their apprehensions that the grant would be unwarrantly stretched and grossly abused."

(The following is from a Washington correspondent of one of our exchanges.)

"The most remarkable feature in the proceedings of the House today was the passage of a bill which makes a present to the State of Louisiana of all public lands in that state which are not fit for cultivation, that is, swamp lands which require to be drained before they can be cultivated. It was warmly opposed by Mr. Vinton but passed by the house by a large majority. It is thought by many to be virtually ceding to Louisiana all the public lands in that state, and affording a dangerous precedent which may be followed in the case of other states."

*From the New Orleans Bee, March 28, 1849.

Records of the Second Session of the 30th Congress of the United States show that Mr. Harmanson (representation unknown) on Jan. 17, 1849, asked "the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution providing that the bill to aid the State of Louisiana in reclaiming swamp lands therein--to be made special order for tommorrow week *1

The main issue in the ensuing debate in the House of Representatives on Feb. 24 seemed to come from Mr. Vinton's request of figures on unsurveyed as well as on surveyed public lands. When the debate seemed to have reached a stalemate, Congressman Brodhead (representation unknown) rose, was recognized, and took the floor, stating that he had but a word to say in explanation of the bill:

In 1829 the officers of the Government reported 5,429,260 acres as the whole amount of the great swamp land in the State of Louisiana. On the 16th of April last, the Commissioner of the General Land Office reported that these swamp lands at that time. had been reduced to 2,246,075 acres. It was apparent, therefore, that since the year 1829, the State and people of Louisiana, by the levees they had thrown up, had reclaimed and enabled the General Government to throw into the market large bodies of rich and valuable land, . . . This large body of Government land had been brought into the market since 1829 at the expense of the people of Louisiana. I have heretofore voted with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vinton) on all guestions affecting the interests of public lands. . . . It appears to my mind the justice to that state to cede her the balance of these

usplace lande 2

^{1.} Congressional Globe, XVIII, 310. 2. Ibid., \$91-92.

Land Grants in the Attakapas

By Gertrude C. Taylor

Although France did title to encourage land estitlement in her Louisians coolny, sociales toward land settlement began to develop as early as 1719 with perspetany praint to Individuals like Antoine Crozat. to enterprises like that of John Law, to the Company of the Indicals like Antoine Crozat. to enterprises like that of John Law, to the Company of the Indical set and to them, provided the part of the Company of the Indical set made to soldfiers who had distinguished themselves for good conduct and in consideration of their marriages to plast stransported to Louisian store France Reviewn 1754 and 1760, officers, retiring from the French amy and wishing to remain in the colory, received large consessions Berand Distarters, Mexander Lepeleier Delahoussay, and color Belletin.

certain Usatienter, restatabler Lipeneare relationstassips, vitro Louis - effective services. After the cession of the Louisians colony to Spain in 1762, population growth began to show After the cession of the Louisians colony to Spain in 1762, population growth began to show Alabamons from the Mobile area, and the Asalisms. Livour, but prescribe the limited, such a Alabamons from the Mobile area, and the Asalisms. Livour, and orderly manner of land settlement, to accordance with this street, inspector General Alexandro O'Relly proclaimed the Ordinance of 1770, the official immigration and land settlement policies which did not change through the continuous control of the control of the

remainder of the Spanish period

This ordinance held the following provisions: All grants were to be made in the king's name by the governor of the province, who appointed a surveyor to fix the boundaries (in front and depth) in the presence of two adjoining neighbors. The surveyor was to make three copies of the survey—one for the office in the Cabildo, another for the office of the governor, and a third for the intended crantee.

As an example of the manner in which a Spanish land grant was perfected in accordance with O'Reilly's regulations is the following claim:

The legal representatives of Narcisse Carrier claim a tract of land. . . . In this claim the following documents have been filled:

(a) The requely of said Narcisse Carrier, dated at Opelousas, Nov. 24, 1777, soliciting

(a) The requele of said Narcisse Carrier, dated at Opelousas, Nov. 24, 1777, soliciti a grant of the above described tract of land.

(b) The certificate of the commandant, Chevalier de Clouet, dated Nov. 25, 1777,

stating that the land petitioned for was of the royal domain.

(c) The order of survey by Governor Gálvez, dated New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1778,

conceding the said land as solicited by the petitioner and ordering the commandant to fix the boundaries of said land.

(d) The return of the certificate of the commandant, Chevalier de Clouet, stating that

he had fixed the boundaries in the presence of Narcisse Carrier and the neighbors, dated June 23, 1778.

(a) The patent or title in form by Governor de Gébuar to said Narries a Carrier, dated at

(e) The patent or title in form by Governor de Gálvez to said Narcisse Carrier, dated at New Orleans, June 23, 1781, for the above-described land.

This claim, the most authentic and complete that is known was certified by the U. S. Board of Commissioners and classified "A".

After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States Congress took servaril stops toward registering land titles in the new territory. Among these was the Act of 1807 which required the refilling of all claims and the return of all surveys and plass for the purpose of investigating and reserrification. In 1812, the Identification government confirmed land holdings in the new state of Louisians and registered tanks granted by the French and Spanish governments as well as those sold, transferred, and occupied for more than ten values. Califies falling in Iclos A folded lands. were certified and returned without question.1

Jean-Baptiste Caveller. This land was granted to Caveller Nov. 5, 1784. He sold the land to Darby in 1787. Pages 122-131 list all names of those who received complete lands grants in the Attakapas; their ethnic group; the certificate number (given to whoever claimed the land when titles were certified by the United States Board of Commissioners); the township, range, and section

numbers; the approximate number of arpents; and the date of the grant, if available. Those few grantees with no certificate numbers indicate that the actual grant was presented at the time of the survey, and the claim was not filed for certification.

Class A and Class B certificate listings, complete with names of original claimants as well as those to whom pertificates were issued and the nature of the claim are found in American State Paners III 804-871

¹ From Gertrude C. Taylor, "Colonial Land Grants in the Attakanas "Attakanas Gazette XV (1980), 13.23 2. It must be understood that certificates in Class A are complete grants and that most often the claimant is not the grantee. The numbers they bear were assigned by the Roard of Commissioners to certificates of those

who claimed by virtue of purchase, gift, or inheritance from the grantee. Some few grants, claimed by those grantees who were still alive in 1807 and who had in their possession copies of their grants, were certified automatically without class or number

Western District. Orleans 1

A No. 175

120

By the Commissions against the to propose of according to their of persons to Landy within the second of the control of the co

Such firm and marks, natural and artificial, as "found of the second in Plat theybol, of of said Directivi Macetian, agreement to the provisions of an Act of Congress, passed in third first of March, 1807, on size of Orienza and Louisland, the Chrisman.

This certificate being filed with the Register of the Land Office for the said District, within twelve mental from the said Register, on which a Patent shall been.

and in the discrete for fall year of the ledgements of the United States.

maamaaa

John Mempson

Deputy: Register's No. 116.

returned by the Principal Deputy Surveyor of the "An Act respecting the claims to land in the Territothe above described tract of land he found to include althor a Lead mine or Salt Sering. hereof, shall emitte the claimant to the Certificate of the

in the year one floresand eight hundred and

Confirmation of Claim A-875*

Certificate A-875, issued to Françoise Pellerin, widow of Jean-Ble, St. Marc Darby June 20, 1811, reads as follows:

Françoise Pellerin, widow of Jean Bte. St. Marc Darby of the County of Attakapas is confirmed in her claim to a tract of land on both sides of River Teche, having a front of twenty arpents on the right bank by the depth of forty arpents, and nineteen arpents front on the left bank of the said River, by the depth of ten argents, bounded on the lower side by the other land of the claimant-patented to John Bte, Grevemberg, and on the upper side by land granted to Augustin Grevemberg, being part of the original grant hereinafter recited situated in the County of Attakapas and held in virtue of a Spanish grant in favor of Jean Bte. Cavelier for 20 arpents front with the depth above mentioned on the specified sides dated the 5th of November 1774 and signed by Louis de Unzaga then governor of the Province of Louisiana...

*From the microfilm collection of the Louisiana State Land Office

	Name	Ethnic	Cert. No.	T.R.S.
1	Andre, FMC	N	Pt A-1450	14S:9E, 16
2	Babin, Ignace	Ac	Pt A-1756	9S:5E, 45
3	Babin, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-2056, 2057	9S:5E, 65
4	Babineaux, Charles	Ac	Pt A-816	9S:6E, 68, 85
5	Barras, Antoine	C	Pt A-525	8S:5E, 85, 104
6	Barras, Antoine	C	Pt A-526	8S:5E, 84, 103
7	Barras, Baptiste	C	Pt A-1422	10:S:4E, 74, 75
8	Barras, Vincent	C	Pt A-527	8S:5E, 81, 100
9	Barras, Vincent	С	Pt A-528, 529	8S:5E, 82, 101
10	Berard, Jean	С	Pt A-1518	10S:6E, 65, 38
11	Berard, Jean	C	Pt A-101	10&11S:4E, 82, 83, 38
12	Bernard, Michel	Ac	Pt A-1547	9S:6E, 65, 99
13	Bienvenu, Alexandre Devince	C	Pt A-1375	10S:6E, 112
14	Bienvenu, Alexandre Devince	C	Pt A-1485	10S:6E, 103
15	Bonin, J. L.	C	Pt A-2216	12S:6E, 71, 72
16	Bonin, J. L.	С	Pt A-2216	12S:5E, 56
17	Bonin, Paul	C	Pt A-1257	12S:6E, 70
18	Bonin, Paul	C	Pt A-1257	12S:5E, 55
19	Borel, Joseph	С	Pt A-1509, 1510	12S:6&7E, 27, 43, 43, 6
20	Borel, Pierre	C	Pt A-935	12S:7E, 26, 42
21	Bourdas, Antoine	С	Pt A-2223	11S:7E, 21
22	Boutte, Francois C.	C	Pt A-689	12S:6&7E, 22, 38, 77
23	Boutte, François Cesar	C	Pt A-689	14S:10E, 29, 31
24	Boutte, Hilaire	С	Pt A-839	14S:10E, 37, 38
25	Boutte, Philip	C	Pt A-837	14S:10E, 39, 40
26	Broussard, Amant	Ac	Pt A-1511	12S:7&8E, 45, 47
27	Broussard, Amant	Ac	Pt A-1512	12S:7&8E, 46, 29
28	Broussard, Augustin	Ac	Pt A-1494	10S:4E, 70, 71
29	Broussard, Baptiste	Ac	Pt A-2219	10S:5E, 58
30	Broussard, Claude	Ac	Pt A-2186	11S:7E, 35, 69
31	Broussard, Claude	Ac	Pt A-1801, 02, 03	12S:3E, 54, 55, 56, 57
32	Broussard, François	Ac	Pt A-878	10S:5E, 53
33	Broussard, François	Ac	Pt A-2214	10S:5E, 52
34	Broussard, François	Ac	Pt A-2215	12S:7&8E, 45, 28
35	Broussard, J. Bte.	Ac	Pt A-2224	9&10S:6&7E, 62, 128, 76
36	Broussard, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-1353	11S:7E, 24
37	Broussard, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-2222	9S:6E, 80, 73
38	Broussard, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-95	12S:3E, 46, 47
39	Broussard, Louis	Ac	Pt A-1493	10S:4E, 72, 73

1	220.2		
2	171.08	Mar. 5, 1778	
3	171.62	Mar. 5, 1778	
4	351.21	June 20, 1771	
5	335.72	2	
6	459.99		
7	771.16	Aug. 1, 1781 Compile	d by Gertrude C. Taylor
8	203.55	June 23, 1781	and
9	254.11	June 23, 1781	Glenn R. Conrad
10		June 20, 1771	
11	1,026.33		
12	341.9	June 20, 1771	
13	223.32		
14	300.04		
15		June 23, 1781	
16	251.1	June 23, 1781	
17	339.56		
18	344.37		
19	444.26		
20	813.3		
21	202.46		
22		Jan. 5, 1792	
23		Mar. 9, 1777	
24		Mar. 9, 1777	
25		Mar. 9, 1777	
26	303.05		
27	334.7		
28		Jan. 5, 1777	
29	373.63		
30		Feb., 1772	
31	698.1		
32		Jan. 5, 1777	
33		Jan. 5, 1777	
34		Sept. 6, 1776	
35		June 20, 1771	
36		Feb. 17, 1772	
37	247.74		
38	1,351.74		
39	948.77	Jan. 5, 1777	

Narrative

Arpentage

	Name	Ethnic	Cert. No.	T.R.S.
40	Broussard, Pierre	Ac	Pt A-2218	10S:5E, 55, 56
41	Broussard, Silvain	Ac	Pt A-217	8S:4E, 80, 81
42	Broussard, Silvain	Ac	Pt A-904	9&10S:6E, 61, 127, 75
43	Broussard, Simon	Ac	Pt	10S:5E, 54, 98, 97
44	Carlin, Joseph	C	Pt	12S:6E, 39, 40
45	Carriere, Pierre	Ac	Pt	8S:5E, 90, 91, 94
46	Cavalier, JBte.	C	Pt A-875	11&12S:6E, 14, 1, 55
47	Chenal, Ann Judith	C	Pt A-2240	11S:6E, 10
48	Chenal, Anne Judith	C	Pt A-937	11S:6E, 6
49	Chenal, Anne Judith	C	Pt	11S:6E, 18
50	Darby, JBte. St. Marc	C	Pt A-1479	14S:9E, 13, 46
51	Dauterive, Bernard	C	Pt French Conc.	10S:6E
52	Dauterive, Jos. Valliere	С	Pt A-840	15S:10E, 16
53	Dauterive, Jos. Valliere	С	Pt A-838	14S:10E, 9, 14, 22
54	DeClouet, Alexandre	C	Pt A-836	9S:5E, 140.42
55	DeClouet, Alexandre	C	Pt A-836	8S:5E, 109, 110
56	Decoux, Joseph	C	Pt A-1233	10S:4E, 76
57	Decuir, François	C	Pt A-1483	8S:5E, 99, 80
58	Decuir, François	C	Pt A-530	8S:5E, 79, 98
59	Decuir, François	C	Pt A-531	10S:6E, 114
60	Decuir, Paul	C	Pt A-532	8S:5E, 76, 95, 96, 77
61	Decuir, Paul	C	Pt A-533	8S:5E, 78, 97
62	Delahoussaye, L. & A.	C	Pt A-914	12&13S:7E, 942
63	Delahoussaye, Paul Lepelletier	C	Pt A-1491	13S:4E:47, 40
64	Deville de Goutin, Joseph	C	Pt A-172 Fr. Conc.	7&8S:5&6E, 37
65	Doucet, Michel	Ac	Pt A-2226	11S:7E, 22
66	Ducrest, Armand	C	Pt A-866	9S:6E, 83, 70
67	Ducrest, Laurent	C	Pt. A-10	9S:5E, 57, 111
68	Dugas, Charles	Ac	Pt A-1982	11S:7E, 37, 65
69	Dugas, Charles	Ac	Pt A-868	11S:7E, 29
70	Dugas, Charles	Ac	Pt	13S:8E, 49
71	Dugas, Jean	Ac	Pt	13S:8E, 48
72	Dugas, Pierre	Ac	Pt A-6	12S:3&RE, 40, 44, 45
73	Duralde, Martin	C	Pt A-96	8S:6E, 48
74	Duralde, Martin	С	Pt A-96	8S:5E, 96
75	Faustin, Jacques	Ac	Pt A-1492	10S:4E, 60, 61
76	Forstall, Nicolas	A	Pt A-1575	15S:10E, 5
77	Fuselier de la Claire, G.	C	Pt	8S:5E, 38
78	Fuselier de la Claire, Gabriel	C	Pt A-749	8S:5E, 74

40	352.98		1
41	288.8		Г
42	424.71		Т
43	331.44	Sept. 10, 1776	Г
44	338.86		Г
45	614.9	Aug. 1, 1781	Н
46	666.45		Г
47	355.87	Aug. 1, 1781	Г
48	1,083.23	Aug. 1, 1781	Г
49	2,705.32	June 18,1 783	Г
50	2,644.53		Г
51		1763-1764	Т
52	371.6	Jan. 15, 1783	П
53	2,031.06	Jan. 15, 1783	Г
54	841.58	May 16, 1772	Т
55	1,787.16		Т
56	370.26		7
57	238.7		
58	356.45	June 23, 1781	
59	495.74	June 23, 1781	_
60	156.82	June 23, 1781	Т
61	397.55	June 23, 1781	
62	942	June 23, 1781	
63	4,062.27		
64	1,081.82	June 13, 1764	
65	203.56	Feb. 17, 1772	
66	722.98	June 5, 1771	
67	930.45	Sept. 6, 1776	
68	280.48	Sept. 5, 1776	
69	446.3	Feb., 1772	
70	704.93	Jan. 5, 1777	
71	710.22	Sept. 6, 1776	
72	1,611.7	Mar. 6, 1778	
73	1,423.27	Oct. 7, 1802	
74	376.51	Oct. 7, 1802	
75	701.31	Sept. 7, 1776	
76	1,427.62	April 29, 1784	
77	5,409.08	Mar. 2, 1770	
78	190.12	Feb. 17, 1772	

Narrative

Arpentage

	Name	Ethnic	Cert. No.	T.R.S.
79	Gaillard, Pierre	С	Pt A-1697	12S:3E, 58, 59
80	Garrett, J. & W.	A	Pt A-1584	15S:10E, 6
81	Grevemberg, Augustin	С	Pt A-657, 872	11&12S:6E, 2, 15
82	Grevemberg, Bartholomew	С	Pt A-867	11S:6E, 23
83	Grevemberg, François	C	Pt A-1550	12S:6E, 67
84	Grevemberg, François	С	Pt A-1551	12S:5E, 54
85	Grevemberg, J. Bte.	C	Pt A-1468	11S:6E, 12
86	Grevemberg, J. Bte.	С	Pt A-657	11S:6E, 18
87	Grevemberg, JBte.	С	Pt A-874	11S:6E, 11
88	Grevemberg, JBte.	C	Pt A-2242	11&12S:6&7E, 12, 43
89	Grevemberg, Louis	С	Pt A-2239	11S:6E, 7
90	Guidry, Pierre	Ac	Pt A-843	8S:4E, 51
91	Guilbeau, Charles	Ac	Pt A-818	9S:6E, 121, 67, 86
92	Guilbeau, Chas.	Ac	Pt A-835	8S:4E, 50, 86, 87
93	Guilbeau, François	Ac	Pt A-1892	9S:6E, 89, 64
94	Guilbeau, François	Ac	Pt A-2165	8S:4E, 74, 75
95	Guilbeau, Jean	Ac	Pt A-1599	8S:4E, 70, 71
96	Hebert, Charles	Ac	Pt	10S:5E, 65
97	Hebert, Charles	Ac	Pt A-1696	12S:3E, 53, 52
98	Hebert, JBte.	Ac	Pt A-1351	13S:8E, 46
99	Hebert, JBte.	Ac	Pt A-1351	12S:8E, 48
100	Hebert, Joseph	Ac	Pt	9&10S:6&7E, 80, 73
101	Hebert, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-2221	13S:5&6E, 47, 48, 13
102	Hebert, Mathieu	Ac	Pt A-1173	13S:6E
103	Huval, Jean, Francoise & Adam	С	Pt A-1970	11S:7E, 40, 46
104	Judice, Louis, Jr.	С	Pt	12S:6E, 38
105	Labauve, Bapt,	Ac	Pt A-2785	11S:7E, 95

91	Guilbeau, Charles	Ac	Pt A-818	9S:6E, 121, 67, 86
92	Guilbeau, Chas.	Ac	Pt A-835	8S:4E, 50, 86, 87
93	Guilbeau, François	Ac	Pt A-1892	9S:6E, 89, 64
94	Guilbeau, François	Ac	Pt A-2165	8S:4E, 74, 75
95	Guilbeau, Jean	Ac	Pt A-1599	8S:4E, 70, 71
96	Hebert, Charles	Ac	Pt	10S:5E, 65
97	Hebert, Charles	Ac	Pt A-1696	12S:3E, 53, 52
98	Hebert, JBte.	Ac	Pt A-1351	13S:8E, 46
99	Hebert, JBte.	Ac	Pt A-1351	12S:8E, 48
	Hebert, Joseph	Ac	Pt	9&10S:6&7E, 80, 73
	Hebert, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-2221	13S:5&6E, 47, 48, 13
	Hebert, Mathieu	Ac	Pt A-1173	13S:6E
103	Huval, Jean, Francoise & Adam	C	Pt A-1970	11S:7E, 40, 46
104	Judice, Louis, Jr.	С	Pt	12S:6E, 38
105	Labauve, Bapt.	Ac	Pt A-2785	11S:7E, 95
	Labauve, Baptiste	Ac	Pt	13S:8E, 47
	Labbé, Jean, Jr.	С	Pt A-1356	10S:4E, 80, 81
108	Labbé, Jean, Sr.	C	Pt A-1352	10&11S:4E, 78, 79
	Lalande, JBte.	С	Pt A-2264, 2265	9S:5E, 48, 49
110	Landry, Amant	Ac	Pt A-1256	12S:3E, 42, 43
	Landry, Basil	Ac	Pt	8S:5E, 58
	Landry, Firmin	Ac	Pt A-1	12S:4E, 42, 43
113	Landry, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-95	11S:7E, 26
114	Landry, Joseph	Ac	Pt	12S:3E, 44, 45
	LeBeau, François	С	Pt A-1235	9S:6E, 95
116	LeBeau, François	С	Pt A-2266	9S:6E, 96, 95, 98, 147
117	LeBeau, François	С	Pt A-1773	9S:6E, 94, 59

79 80 81		Mar. 8. 1783
81		Max 0 1702
		Widt. 0, 1703
	. 506.37	Aug. 5, 1777
82	676.25	Aug. 1, 1781
83	444.95	
84		Mar. 1, 1778
85		Nov. 5, 1774
86	2,335.8	Mar. 20, 1770
87	241.29	
88	447.48	1782
89	572.6	
90	363.19	July 9, 1777
91	216.32	
92		Mar. 5, 1778
93	404.47	May 18, 1774
94	532.5	
95	1,157.78	Mar. 5, 1778
96	240	May 4, 1776
97	967.06	Mar. 5, 1778
98	353.6	
99	356.5	Jan. 5, 1777
100	366.73	Feb. 17, 1772
101	677	June 23, 1781
102	90.22	
103	488.11	May 24, 1774
104	815.52	Apr. 8, 1775
105	342.36	Feb., 1772
106	577.82	Jan. 5, 1777
107	924.72	June 23, 1781
108	723.56	June 23, 1781
109	134.43	Mar. 5, 1778
110	841.26	
111	89.09	
112	1,996.69	Mar. 5, 1778
113	322.89	Feb., 1772
114	675.48	
115	410.92	May 18, 1776
116	1,029.57	May 18, 1776
117	634.15	May 18, 1776

12		

	Name	Ethnic	Cert. No.	T.R.S.	
118	LeBlanc, Pierre	Ac	Pt A-2123	8S:5E, 56	
	LeBlanc, René	Ac	Pt A-1570	10S:4S, 62, 63	
120	LeBlanc, Simon	Ac	Pt A-1252	9S:6E, 66, 87	
	LeBlanc, Simon	Ac	Pt A-1225	8&9S:4&5E, 54, 90	
	LeBlanc, Simon	Ac	Pt A-1252	9S:6E, 87, 66	
	Lisetta (Negress)	В	Pt	8S:5E, 59	
	Luix, William		Pt A-1896	8S:5E, 62	
	Martin, André	Ac	Pt A-957	9S:5E, 47	
	Martin, Anselme	Ac	Pt A-1783	12&13S:5&6E, 14, 49	
	Martin, Bonaventure	Ac	Pt A-2227	11S:7E, 20	
	Martin, Claude	Ac	Pt A-956	9S:5E, 100	
	Martin, Claude	Ac	Pt A-1735	9S:6E, 93, 60, 58	
	Masse, André	С	Pt A-1310	14S:9E, 15, 16, 21, 41, 42, 44	
	Meaux, Michel	Ac	Pt A-1982	11S:7E, 37, 65	
	Meaux, Michel	Ac	Pt A-1982	11S:7E, 37, 65	
	Meaux, Michel	Ac	Pt A-1354	10S:4&5E, 46, 47, 76	
	Melancon, Bte & Prejean, Jos.	Ac	Pt A-752	8S:5E, 67, 70	
	Melancon, Joseph	Ac	Pt A-11	12S:3E, 48, 49	
	Mercier, François	С	Pt	11S:7E, 39, 62	
	Mouton, Jean	Ac	Pt A-1282	8S:4E, 59, 60	
	Mouton, Marin	Ac	Pt A-1224	8S:4E, 62	
	Nezat, Antoine	С	Pt. A-1789	8S:4E, 67	
	Nezat, Augustin	C	Pt A-1787	8S:4E, 69	
	Nezat, Joseph	С	Pt A-1788	8S:4E, 53	
	Nezat, Pierre	С	Pt 1834	8S:4E, 68	
	Nixon, Alexander	A	Pt	15S:11E, 42	
	Pellerin, Frederick	Ac	Pt A-721	14S:9E, 55	
	Pellerin, Gregoire	Ac	Pt A-722	13S:8E, 56	
	Perrot, Pedro	С	Pt A-916	13S:3&4E, 54, 55	
	Prejean, Amant	Ac	Pt A-751	8S:5E, 64	
	Prejean, Amant	Ac	Pt A-2122	8S:5E, 72	
	Prejean, Cecile (wid Pellerin)	Ac	Pt A-779	13&14E:8&9S,37,56, 70	
	Prejean, Marin	Ac	Pt A-780	8S:5E, 68	
	Prevost, Francois	C	Pt A-1283, 1284	12S:6E, 14, 41-44	
	Prévost, Joseph	С	Pt A-723	14S:9E, 27, 39	
	Provost, Joseph	С	Pt A-105	10S:6E, 70	
	Provost, Nicolas	С	Pt A-106	10S:6E, 69	
	Rea, Bte.	An	Pt	12S:4&5E, 61	
156	Richard, Mathurin	Ac	Pt A-496	8S:4E, 52	

/ L	Arpentage	Narrative	
118	248.47	Jan. 5, 1777	
119	708.62	Sept. 6, 1776	
120	234.9		-
121		Mar. 5, 1778	_
122	363.78	June 20, 1771	
123	101	Sept. 6, 1776	
124	278.2	Sept. 6, 1776	_
125	347.4	Mar. 5, 1778	
126	677		
127	203.86	Feb., 1772	
128	355.46	May 4, 1777	_
129	849.25	June 20, 1771	-
130	1,312.72		
131	280.48	Feb., 1772	
132	280.48	Feb., 1772	-
133	616.55	May 4, 1776	
134	306.91	Mar. 31, 1778	
135	690.95		_
136	281.2	Feb., 1772	-
137	610.03	June 23, 1781	-
138	210	June 23, 1781	_
139	210.81	Feb. 1782	
140	200.16	Feb. 21, 1782	_
141	339.78	Feb. 21, 1782	-
142	345.53	Feb. 21, 1782	
143	644.8	Dec. 15, 1797	
144	2,351		
45	427.38	1771	_
46	1,155.74		-
47	69.56	Mar. 5, 1778	-
48	310.92	Mar. 5, 1778	
49	564.92		
50	62.8		
51	1,798.75	Jan. 5, 1777	
52	1,294.25		
53	211.75	June 20, 1771	
54	213.5	June 20, 1771	
55	649.34		_
56	308.14	June 23, 1781	
- 11			-

	130			
	Name	Ethnic	Cert. No.	T.R.S.
157	Robicheaux, Freme	Ac	Pt A-2217	10S:5E, 57
158	Roger, Louis	Can	Pt	8S:5E, 57
159	Savoy, Jean	Ac	Pt A-2211	8S:4E, 53
160	Seymere, Bapt.	Ac	Pt	11S:7E, 25
161	Sorrel, Joseph	С	Pt A-720	13S:8E, 68
162	Thibodeaux, Aman	Ac	Pt A-815	9S:6E, 91, 62
163	Thibodeaux, Oliver	Ac	Pt A-1298	9S:5E, 136
164	Thibodeaux, Olivier	Ac	Pt A-1355	9S:5E, 135
165	Thibodeaux, Olivier	Ac	Pt A-1234	9S:6E, 92, 61
166	Thibodeaux, Paul	Ac	Pt A-817	9S:6E, 90, 63
167	Thibodeaux, Paul	Ac	Pt A-1258	8S:4E, 84, 85
168	Thibodeaux, Theodore	Ac	Pt A-1232	9S:5E, 101
169	Trahan, Athanaze	Ac	Pt A-2210	10S:5E, 63
170	Trahan, Germain	Ac	Pt A-1499	10S:4E, 64, 65
171	Trahan, Jean	Ac	Pt A-102	10S:6E, 64, 37
172	Trahan, Michel	Ac	Pt	11S:7E, 23
173	Trahan, Michel	Ac	Pt A-1490	10S:4E, 68, 698
174	Trahan, Paul	Ac	Pt A-2213	10S:5E, 64
175	Trahan, Paul	Ac	Pt A-1386	10S:4E, 66, 67
170	Trahan, Rene	Ac	Pt	11S:7E, 36, 67
177	Trahan, René	Ac	Pt A-1231	8,9&10S:4&5E, 67, 176, 141, 43
17θ	Wiltz, Laurent	C	Pt A-903	9S:6E, 82, 71
179	Wiltz, Laurent	С	Pt A-903	9S:6E, 72, 81
180	Wisse, Philip	С	Pt A-4, 8, 9	9S:5E, 90, 91, 92

	Arpentage	Narrative
157	355.49	
158	92.54	
159	339.78	July 9, 1777
160	327.37	Feb., 1772
161	2,074.9	
162	361.81	June 20, 1771
163		
164		Jan. 5, 1777
165	463.5	June 20, 1771
166	429.24	June 20, 1771
167	535.54	Mar. 5, 1778
160	353.37	Jan. 5, 1777
169	199.01	May 5, 1777
170	705.89	Sept. 6, 1776
171	429.08	
172	206.63	Feb. 1772
173		Sept. 6, 1776
174		May 1, 1776
175		Sept. 6, 1776
176		May 4, 1776
177		Feb., 1772
178		Jan. 5, 1777
179	203.57	
180	795.89	Sept. 6, 1776
25.70	32,50	san de la como
, ,	Bh set of the	
		to distance of
10 20 mg	. 30	A state of San
3 61	17, 17, 17	Street Story Son Jan
67.86	3	(0, E. 0 1/ 31



By Willie Z. Bienvenu

This rame has two possible origins, so intermixed that the person bearing it can no longer be use of as origin. First is formethed follows *Signardy* father protection.) The second is from the Hebrew word "Shimson" meaning "hearlesing." This rame is usually spalled "Simon" in the New Testmant. Peters rame was Shimson beloop alsous returned him Cephase (the Aramac word for "store"). In the Latin translation of the Bible this became Petrus (store) and in the Estanda word for "store"). In the Latin translation of the Bible this became Petrus (store) and the "store" of the Store of the S

(J. C. Downing, Know Your Family.)

La Famille Simon En Louisiane

Filvent Edward Simon, b. May 26, 1799, d. Apr., 30, 1866, age 67 years, native of Tournal Province of Saintart (Hayward, Royame de Provinces Units, Beldgium, 60 Edward Simon, noted advocate and jurist, and Herriette-Bonno Walnier. Theirs was an ancient family of Finance and Belgium and can be traced back to the early 1005. Hoc cares to the Unided States at age 18 years (1817), was admitted to the Bart to practice lavin Louisiana Dec. 3, 1821. He practiced lav and m. May 26, 1825 espenia Zetban, c. 1809, native of St. Marin Paristh, dio Phillip Zerban of Philadelphia, Pa., and New Orleans, and Euphelmie Fuseller (sitter of Apricaler Eusler, Glo Gabriel Fuseller de la Claira goptine of by Governor Cheffy in 1798 as olvi and military commandant for the Opelousas district. (Sair Marin Church Recods, col. Vt.) 0. 230 Simon was appointed an associate pasted of the Joulisiana Supreme Court by 0. 230 Simon m. Mar. 15, 1827, Marin Jesephor Rohard, dio Joseph Richard and Joseph Simon m. Mar. 15, 1827, Marin Jesephor Rohard, dio Joseph Richard and Machelpine Castellie wideow Marin Cornen Basuroix.

Florent Edouard and Eugenia were the parents of eleven children:

A. Marie Louise Eugénie, b. Aug. 1, 1818, d. Aug. 11, 1836, age 18 years.

B. Emile Edouard Joseph, b. Sept. 17, 1824, d. Feb. 10, 1913. He was educated at Jefferson College in St. James Parish, La., attended Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, and completed his law studies at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., which he entered at age 18 years, studying law under Justice Story of the Supreme Court and Simon Greenleaf and pursued a literary course under Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthome, etc. While a student at Harvard, he furnished information and descriptive matter to Longfellow which he incorporated into his poem Evangeline. He was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1848 and was appointed in 1853 by Governor Joseph Walker to be state attorney for the 14th judicial district. Later he was elected district judge of this same district, succeeding his father on the bench, to be succeeded by his son and grandson in this same position. (The four generations of Simons all went on to serve on the state supreme court. He was re-elected district judge in 1865 for another four years, but was turned out of office by the federal (Union) covernor after the Civil War. In 1871, he was mentioned as a candidate (Independent) for governor, but withdrew in favor of party unity. He engaged in extensive sugar planting for several years after the Civil War, then gave this up; he owned Palo Alto Plantation in the Franklin-Charenton area. He represented St. Martin Parish and was a very active delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1879 held in New Orleans, taking a prominent part in the framing of the state's laws. He was actively engaged in the practice of law until he was taken ill, just a few months prior to his death at the age of 89 years and 9 months. He married Harriet Helen Kitchen of New Orleans, b. Sept. 20, 1835, d. Feb. 16, 1894, age 60 years, d/o William H. Kitchen, a descendant of James Kitching of England, member of the First Families of Virginia, and Anna C. Smith of Stonington, Connecticut. (Walter M. Hunter. The Hunters of Bedford County, Va.)

They were the parents of seven children:

1. William Edouard, b. Oct. 10, 1853 (Charenton)

2. Eugénie m. William F. Williams of Chicago, III. 3. Alice Edith, b. June 12, 1858, d. Mar. 11, 1941, m. Apr. 15, 1879, in Zion Episcopal

Church, and June 3, 1879 in St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church) Eugene William Bienvenu, b. Nov. 17, 1856, d. July 5, 1929, s/o Adolphe Barthélémy Bienvenu and Marie Charlotte Emma Parcel. They had nine children:

1) Willie J. b. Apr. 10, 1880, m. 1st Anna Thomas, 2nd Irma Rose Mouton

2) Edna b. June 12, 1882, m. Jacques Rudolphe Biervenu

3) Lelia b. Feb. 14, 1884, m. Paul J. Fleming

4) Palmer b. June 17, 1885, m. Anna Olympe Guirard

5) Lena b. Sept. 1, 1887, m. Thomas Lucien Bienvenu

6) Edward b. Sept. 7, 1892, m. Fabiola Guirard

Bonin b. Mar. 8, 1900

7) Reuben Simon b. Apr. 21, 1894, d. Nov. 24, 1970, m. Feb. 7, 1921 Blanche Marie

 Reuben Bertin b. Oct. 5, 1922, d. Sept. 5, 1979, m. 1st Shirley Mae Stevens
 Reuben Shirley b. Mar. 27, 1942, m. Olivia Calais

1. Steven b. Nov. 18, 1970

2. Susan b. Jan. 1, 1972

m. 2nd Virgil

2) Darrel b. Nov. 23, 1952

2. Willie Zachary b. Mar. 15, 1930, m. Marianne Villermin

Marie Renée b. Jan. 30, 1956
 Anne Blanchette b. Oct. 28, 1958

3) Will Zachary b. June 12, 1961

4) Paul Gerard b. Oct. 8, 1963

5) Michelle Marie b. Jan. 5, 1972 6) Therese b. Sept. 1, 1973

Dianne Marie b. Dec. 9, 1931, m. Louis Alton Broussard

1) William Joseph b. Oct. 19, 1958

2) Richard Allen b. Sept. 25, 1959, m. Ann Louise Kelly

Richard Allen, Jr. b. Dec. 30, 1980
 Allison Louise b. Dec. 2, 1960

4. Kenward Eugene b. Dec. 24, 1933, d. Jan. 3, 1972

m. Yvette LeBlanc

1) Luke Elie b. Oct. 10, 1959, d. age 3 mos.

2) Kevin b. Oct. 4, 1961

Louise b. Aug. 28, 1963
 Jeanne b. Apr. 18, 1966

- 5) René b. June 3, 1971
- 8) Zerben Henry b. Nov. 1, 1895, m. Zoe Hoffman
- 9) Irene b. Oct. 18, 1898, d. Nov. 13, 1976, m. Harry Bowles
- 4. James Etienne (Dudley) b. July 3, 1866, d. June 8, 1925, age 59 yrs, m. Marie Josephine Laurence Mouton b. Mar. 9, 1871, d. July 4, 1958, d'o James Edmond Mouton and Marie-Etiose Durand. He was a judge and justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Four of their sons were lawyers.
 - 1) Carroll E. (dentist) m. Lillian Cecile Mouton b. Feb. 15, 1896
 - 1. Carroll E., Jr.
 - 2. James
 - Marie Ellen b. Aug. 12, 1892, m. Alan Louis Labbé, b. Jan. 19, 1890
 - Margery m. Judge Robert Johnson
 - Ellen m. Provost J. Minvielle, Jr.
 - 2) Carol Elizabeth
 - James Dudley succeeded his father, grandfather and great-grandfather as district judge and justice of the Louislana State Supreme Court.
 - m. 1st Eloise Stone.
 - Barbara m. Leroy Snell
 - Kathryn m. Ronald Barrilleaux
 - 3. Eloise m. Alfred Bryant
 - m. 2nd Lucille Bienvenu
 - 4) George m. Dorothea Jones
 - George, Jr.
 Edward m. Louise Atkins
 - 1. Edward Jr.
 - 2. Prent
 - 6) Lucille b. Feb. 27, 1900

- m. 1st Patrick E. Mouton b. July 3, 1894
- 1. Patrick E., Jr., b. June 4, 1924 m. Betty Lois Schlesinger
 - 2. Lucille Ellen b. May 22, 1927 m. Edward T. McCarron
- 3. James Edmond b. May 17, 1933 m. Jacqueline Logan Crawford
- m. 2nd Wallace Pearson, no children.
- 7) Warren
 - m. 1st Lavinia Radebaugh
 - 1. Warren, Jr.
 - m. 2nd Nell Flynn, no children.
- 8) Lawrence m. Mildred Miller
 - Adèle m. L. Albert Forrest
 - Lawrence, Jr.
- Mildred m. Ralph Linn, M. D.
- Leopold b. May 8, 1860, d. Dec. 21, 1913, m. Nellie Auter b. Mar. 26, 1876, d. Dec. 4, 1961, of Vicksburg, Miss., no children.
- C. Charlotte Bonne Henriette Athenais b. Dec. 15, 11826

 D. Eugénie b. Aug. 1, 1828, d. Aug. 11, 1836, age 8 years.
- E. Jean Alphonse b. Feb. 25, 1830, d. Sept. 3, 1833, age 3 1/2 years.
- F. Fergus Léopold b. Apr. 22, 1832, d. 1851, age 19 years.
- G. Mathilde Euphémie b. Mar. 11, 1835, m. (?) McClain.
- H. Philomène Sidonie b. July 28, 1835.
- 1. Author F. b. Mar. 15, 1841 in New Orleans. He wanted to study live, but had to run his father's plantation yet 90 hd yo in Sast New Practis. After the plantation was 60 hb. e studied live, then 20 collectors. L. a. in 1876. He was admitted to the bar before the Louisiana State on Control or Openace in 1876. He practice due there until 1884, was justice of the passes for four years. After the gave up his law practice, he confinued to be active as a planter. (VH. H. Parrin, Southwest Louisiana Biographical and Historica), Author. Test 1855 Martin Dejean d. 1873 d/o Jean-Baptiste Dejean and Celestine Poytavin of Opelousas. They had five children.
 - 1. Rita m. E. V. Barry of Grand Coteau

 Lelia Eugénie b. Jan. 28, 1869, d. Aug. 12, 1942, m. Jan. 24, 1891 Joseph Gilbert Durand s/o Jerome Oscar Durand and Félicie de Blanc of St. Martinville. They had 9 children:

1) Sidney b. Dec. 9, 1891, d. Mar. 16, 1980, m. Norma Gisclard

2) Leola b. Feb. 4, 1893, d. Dec. 29, 1980, m. C. T. Bienvenu

3) Clifford Simon b. Jan. 30, 1896, m. Camille Bienvenu

4) Beatrice b. July 22, 1897, m. Louis Jefferson Bienvenu

5) Lelia b. Dec. 16, 1902, m. M. W. O'Brien

6) Alton b. Apr. 17, 1904, m. Freida Lyons

7) Hardy b. July 14, 1905, m. Genevieve de Blanc

8) Maydelle b. May 7, 1908, m. Clarence Boudreaux

9) Marie b. May 17, 1914, m. Lloyd Eastin

3. Louis Edward Leopold b. Jan. 28, 1874

4. Mary

Sidonie

m. 2nd May 16, 1881 Mathilde Dejean, sister of his first wife, Marie Dejean. They had no children.

J. Marie Emma b. b. Sept. 2, 1844, m. May 16, 1865, George Horace Braughn of Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there.
K. Louis Allred b. Oct. 6, 1845

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#### Notice of Change of Domicile

Be it remembered that on this twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hunder dithlene, hoterore Ranson Estatin, Judge of the Parish of St. More personally came and appeared Mr. Louis Pellein at present an inhabitant of the atoresaid Parish and hath been for many years past, who makes this decleration that he intends shortly a change of domicile and to remove from thence with his family to reside in the Parish of Orleans.

St. Martin Parish, Bk. 18, no. 134.

### Creole Forty-niner: Simeon Patout and the California Gold Rush

# By Michael G. Wade

Simeon Patout, Jr., was one of the many thousands of adventurous young men attracted by the ture of California's riches in 1849. Legions of gold seekers, merchants, lawyers, land speculators and a host of other types descended on northern California so rapidly that the resultant problems of law and order forced the early consideration of California state/hood, in turn sparking the sectional crisis of 1852.

Patiout was the 22-year-old son of French immigrant Simeon Patout by his marriage to Appoint Fourier. The elder Patout empirated with his new many and trives one from his first marriage to Marie Louise Month, who had ded on Cobber 27, 1823) to Cupidana, arriving in new Covass on Auranay 22, 1503, about the Ordeout. The Pations then satisfied is Null New Patients and Covass on Auranay 22, 1503, about the Ordeout. The Patients will not the Patients and the Patients and Covass on Auranay 25, 1503, about the Patients and Covass and Covass on April 1500, and Cova

21, 1847.<sup>2</sup>
Patout's estate was settled upon Appoline Patout as the natural tutrix of her nine minor children. Separate lands had been provided for Isadore and Philippe Patout, the two eldest children of Simson's first marriage. The youngest son of that marriage, Louis François Patout, had

accidentally drowned in June of 1838.3

As the sidest remaining son, Simeon Patou, I.v., could reasonably have expected to play a major role in the turns development of the family plantation. An intelligent and observant preson, he had been raised in a business environment and had attended St. Charles College in Grand Cotesus, Louisians. His younger brothers, Hypolite D, 1830; and Felix (iv. 1834), would later become their mother's pariners, and Simeon would probably have enjoyed a similar arrangement had he remained on the claristics.

Why he left is a mystery. One possible clue is his health, which appears to have been somewhat fasile. Recurrent yet rochies apparently forced him to leave his studies at Cranto-Coteau. Perhaps the desire to avoid the choices applicant which hooks out in St. Mary Parish In early 1849 played some role in his accision to see California. Possibly he had already selded to explore alternatives to plantation life after his father's death. Or maybe it was simply that California exposed in his sense of adventure. It was centality howant of developments that

California was rather swiftly if turbulently admitted to statehood as a result of the Compromise of 1850, which
mitigated against the extension of slavery to the Mexican Costion.

- 2, St. Mary Parish Probate No 629
  - 3 Death pertificate in papers of Mrs. George S. Broussard, Sr.
  - 4. Now Orleans Bee, February 15, 1849, p. 1.

ready for a voyage to California. We regret to perceive that many of these seekers after sudden wealth are enlisting in the enterprise without having any definite notion of the officiulities they have to encounter, and without any well-digested plan of action when they reach the Land of Promise, <sup>56</sup> The Franklin Planters' Banner warned of the debilitating and inflationary effects of outlic riches on individuals and mations allia 6

There were more ominous portents as well. J. L. Folsom, a naval officer in Commodore Jones' California squadron, reported on the situation there in a December 25, 1948 letter: "We have no Government here, either civil or millitary, and the country is full of lawkess men ... Murders and robberies are of daily, I might almost say of bourly occurence. ... within six weeks more than twenty murders have occurried in a white countriation in less than 15,000 less than 15,000 less volus!"

Before these and other problems could be encountered, however, there was the matter of optings to Callifornia. Those proceedings to the oglot fields via the startus of Parama were notified by General P. F. Smith that "no preparation was made here by the steamboat company for transporting passegners across the lathmus, or afforcing them any information or adi in relation to it. The reads are almost impassable, even for mules, and the number of boats on the river and samilar to the roads are almost impassable, even for mules, and the number of boats on the river and samilar to the roads are simple inscribed." Smith then were not to warm of a cholera outbreak at paramals on the roads is entirely inscribed." Smith then were not to warm of a smith problems of the proble

These and other sober wamings were, of course, not sufficient to stem the tide of humanity descending on norther Calfornia. On Lanaury 25, 1849, the Beer peopret that of "vessels were loading at New York for the voyage around the Hom," In addition, hundreds of persons from the set cased of South America were reportedly going to Calfornia, 10 "The Parters" Banner published a letter from former area resident Robert Wilson, en route to the gold fields, who reported that there was "bearder the size a company of men from Favanville, Indiana, Including the Corner, the Courty Auditor and the Shedfff" The Tever's greated to St. Mary Partersh quickly enough. On March 15, 1849, the Planters'

The Year's spread to St. Mary Parish quickly enough. On March 15, 1849, the Planties's Barnen noted that You ha number of detenan of the parish stands for Calibrain on Trustagly last. Some of them op across the courtry, others by way of Chagres. They are a hardy, energic set of fellows, and will be sure to see the deging in due time. They usually on well propared for the business in which they are to engage. We wish them success, but fear they will meet such that they are the success that they were the success that they are the success that hardships and printions before their fermi. 2°B phis date, Simono Pation that already gone. He departed for California comentine in February and wrote the following letter from San Francisco somettier in June of 1849.

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S. "The California Excitement," Ibid., January 4, 1849, p. 1,
6. Franklin Plantace Banner, February 1, 1849, p. 3.
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7. "Interesting from California," Bee, February 22, 1849, p. 1.

8. \*Interesting from Panama.\* ibld . February 10. 1849. p. 1.

9. "California Gold Movements," ibid., January 25, 1849, p. 1.

e. California Gold Movements, 1860, da

10. "Interesting from Panama," p. 1.

11. Planters' Banner, March 22, 1849.

12. "Off for Galifornia" ibid. March 15, 1849. p. 1.

Letter posted from San Francisco, addressed to:

Mrs. A. Patout Residing in Louisiana Attakanas Pasa St. Mary Jeanerette's P O

San Francisco, Higher California

My dear Family.

After a long and troublesome voyage, we arrived in this city after having been eighty-eight days at sea; we were 140 passengers, more or less, all between decks, many were ill for the greater part of the journey, and one died; as for me, I am not always in good health, for during the last eight days which I was in Panama, I had a violent fever, which is known as the "Panama Fever". It is very dangerous; many of those who had it died from it; even on the day on which I embarked on the ship. I had it during the entire day; I was so weak that I could hardly walk; after I was on board, I went to bed; and after having perspired freely, it left me completely; however, I did not feel well during the entire journey; for, from time to time. I had a little fever and chills, or low fever; but I have attributed this to the lack of exercise and to the poor food which we were served, and also to the bad water which we drank; after fifty days from the time I embarked, my body having become acclimated to live in such a manner. I was in better health; however, I suffered because I had nothing to do; one could not even walk on deck, as it was covered with passengers. It was most uncomfortable, we had barely enough space to lie down, each passenger was allowed only fourteen inches wide by six feet long, and one had to crawl on all fours to reach his bed, for there was less than four feet between decks; etc., etc. All of this would have been nothing if we had not encountered calm weather which kept us for about forty days in the Gulf of Panama, and we had adverse winds during the whole voyage; although we were unfortunate, there were others who were more so, for there are five other ships which left Panama on the same day that we did, and they have not yet arrived in San Francisco, and it is now 98 days since they started.

San Francisco is smaller than St. Martinville, but at least four or five houses are built each day-some of wood, others of clay, and large amounts are bound with linen or cotton with the roof of the same cloth which is to be painted or gadronner. There are a large number of tents all over the city. Lots are very expensive, lumber is very expensive; it is sold at 30 to 50 cents per foot and perhaps more: this is the reason that so many of the buildings are made of cloth; labor is very high; carpenters are presently earning from 10 to 15 dollars per day; those who work to level the lots

ordinarily eam \$5 per day. San Francisco Bay is very large, there are presently about 100 vessels fronting the city: they come from all nations; but the greater number comes from South America. One of the inconveniences of this port, is that the ships cannot approach close to land, as it is very flat at the shores, and transportation must be made by flat

boats, which must take advantage of high tide to reach land.

From the ships which arrived from the United States this year, none have left. All those that reach here lose their sailors, for, when they find that they can earn more here than in pursuing their trade, they desert; some dig; others find employment wherever they are able, and those who have money leave for the mines.

There is no shortage of merchandise here--of all kinds, and it is sold for less than cost. The wine is cheaper here than in New Orleans; a few days ago, some was sold at auction at the rate of \$7 per barrel, and very good wine from Bordeau; we have good flour for \$6 to \$8 per barrel; meat is sold at 18 cents per pound, bread at 25

cents per pound. In fact, merchandise of all kind is plentiful, although vegetables are very expensive; to be more specific, there are no vegetables. Eggs are sold at the rate of

\$3 per dozen: chickens are very expensive, a hen \$5, a turkey \$9. Tinware is very high, as little has reached here. Retail items of all kinds are very expensive, but when you wish to sell, you are offered almost nothing for your ware; however, when it is a question of buying, the price is high for these same items; this is easy to understand, as the merchants are obliged to pay a high rental, and those who employ clerks must pay high wages-their board, their laundry, their time, etc., consume a large portion of their profits. To launder a dozen shirts, \$9. One sees only

hotels, restaurants and stores all over the city; lodging are at 14 dollars per week--for the cheanest: for a meal, \$1,00 up.

Interest on loans is from 1 1/2 to 5 per cent per month, etc. I give you many details of this area so that you will realize the status of this city; it is very flourishing at

the moment. Speculators who have come with merchandise lose everything. The warehouses are filled, and the beaches are covered with boxes, barrels, etc. filled with

merchandise and liquors; there are auctioneers on the beaches who do nothing but sell, and a large quantity of this merchandise brings hardly enough money to pay for the charges of the ship which carried them, for there are very few purchasers. Well, I will change the subject to tell you of the climate. One sees here in the city, and on the two sides of the bay, only arid mountains,

no forests, no grass. The wind dries up all vegetation; it is very annoying, as it blows for the greater part of the day and sometimes during the whole day; but generally all through the night; as it blows it stirs up the dust, and as a result it is very hard to walk in the streets; and when there is no wind, the heat is intolerable. As a whole, nights are very cold-they can be compared to the coldest of the nights in Louisiana. During the present season, there is no rain here. You must not judge the country from what I have told you about the city; it is said that in other regions it is quite the contrary. I

have heard that the land is very fertile, and this was told me by residents of the area. As to the mines, I have inquired form several miners; it is said that they are very vast in extent, and that there is not as much gold extracted as has been rumored; although there are some persons who find a large amount; however, out of ten, only one is successful; I mean by this that from all those who come, about one-tenth have a good chance, although all of those who have persevered in their work have found a certain amount. Many have told me that an average of \$6 to \$8 can be accumulated

for a given number of days. Many persons have gone and have worked five or six days, and have found nothing; they became discouraged; others have continued and were well rewarded. As for me, I do not know yet if I shall visit them (the mines), altho I am not very far,

as it is very expensive to travel there with all that is necessary-this cost from \$80 to \$100; I am short of money, and I must think of earning some rather than spending it. Since I have come here, I have had only expenses, but I make as little of those as possible. We have purchased a tent, Mr. Lanzan and I, which serves us as a house, and we do our own cooking. This is much cheaper than staying in a hotel. I have tried to get a job in a store, or to serve in a hotel, but it is very difficult to get work. I would have undertaken carpentry work if I had not been sick during the first days after my arrival which weakened me very much. Working at this trade, I could have earned about \$10 per day and perhaps more, but not wishing to expose myself to hard labor

for fear of becoming ill again, I preferred to earn nothing and to recover in order to

regain my strength; one must be prudent when in a strange country and in poor health, and when short of studie, for there are no relatives to come to your help; and when it is a question of help, there are no more friends. But thanks be to God, I feel well all present, and still have a few closals relf. Eurherners. I had the good result to find employment in a store and this morning we have made the deal. I have board and lodging and I will be earning \$150 per month; and the owner compels me to remain five morning with min, and after that time has expect, he will result must be home dealth of the contribution of the store of the contribution of the store of the contribution of the store is not returned to good and contribution of the store is not returned to good and contribution of the store is not returned to good and contribution of the store is not returned to good and the contribution of the store is not returned to good and the store of the stor

MV. Wilson ML is here and he owns a store in partnership right next to the store here I vill work. I be arrived here ten day before me. Mc. Samey had the misotrous of spearing his loot on the day he disembashed, which causes him quest pair when considerable of the partnership has been not been all all Ps had not decided to work. He is thinking of leaving for the mines as soon as possible. As for me, I have decided to remain here for vork, earning one hundred between China Charles and the considerable of the considerable of the control of the mines are not to the mines perhaps to

Yesterday, one of the ships which had left at the same time as ours from Panama, arrived here. Every day people are leaving here to go to the mines. To travel from here to the mines, a portion of the way is made by water, and another over land. I can assure you that this costs very much, etc. I shall abandon this subject, as I believe that I have told you everything which could be of interest to you.

I have lod by ou everything which could be of interest to you. They dear family, to while to me as scorn as possible, as all anvey concerned about all of you, and bug you while to me as scorn as possible, as all anvey concerned about all of you, and bug you while to me, as soon as possible, as all anvey concerned about all of you, and bug you month! I suppose you have received my letter from Panama. When you wrive to me, please give news of everyone in the family, of Mr. Olarville, to Mr. Olarville, and made of this matter of the family of Mr. Clarville, excited the family of Mr. Clarville, excit

Farewell, dear folks; I embrace all of you with my heart, and I wish you all good health and prosperity.

#### (signed) SIMEON PATOUT

Postsprict: I have decounted in my pocket his list of items so do on our plantation on the lask of firth and eacount of Mr. Allent. I am sure that this is essential to you. I would send it it to you immediately with this letter if I did not lear that somewhiting would happen to our corresponding, whice I have not yet heard from you in answer to the letter to our corresponding to the property of the property of

Give me details of the cholera epidemic. After my departure, as R was going down the Techs. I learned of the death of one of Mrs. Rouly's slaves.

When you write to me, address my letter to High California and San Francisco.

The foregoing letter is the only evidence that remains of Simeon Patout's trip to California in 1849. The other letter he mentions sending and any that he may have subsequently sent either

did not reach their destination or were missied with the passage of time. Family sources indicate that Simon refill it gain, portage tom a recurrence of the fever, and that he laterplate for extra to Louisland by an overland notile in the late summer or early tall of 1649. He never arrived and was never heard from again. The family searched for him, but lost his trail in October of 1849 somewhere in the viction of Amalfol. Years.



# Courthouse News, 1813 the year one thousand eight hundre

On this 6th day of April in the year one flousand eight hundred thirsten, before me, Random Earlin, Judge of the Peritor 6.5. Marin, appeared in poston M. Mavellie Decibule, contrador of the construction of a courthouse in the Parish attensed and declared that the courthouse in own dray to be delivered to the Commissioners speciated by the Police July to examine and receive the same for which purpose he, the said Neuville Declouet, went this day to the house of the commissioners between the same of the properties of the properti

(sinned) Neuville Declouet

St. Martin Parish, Bk. 18, no. 104.



#### Sugar House Fire

On Monday night the 18th. Inst. a sugar house near Centerville, in the Parish of St. Mary, beinging to Mr. W. Pumphrey, took fire and was entirely consumed, together with nearly his entire orop of sugar. He had just finished taking off his ropo.

New Orleans Bee, Jan. 4, 1849.

Carl A. Brasseaux and Michael James Foret, comps., A Selected Bibliography of Acadian History, Culture, and Genealogy, 1955-1985.

This bibliography seeks to provide an effective guide to materials among obscure pamphlets, periodicals, and genealogical publications and to stimulate research that will provide Cajuns with a more complete understanding of their proud heritage.

With introduction and annotation, this 62-page booklet is a first in the Nicholls State University Occasional Publications Series, Selling for \$12.00, this book can be ordered from Occasional Publications Series P. O. Box 2828, NSU, Thibodaux, La. 70310.

 $\sim\sim\sim$ 



This census of 1771 records the names and ages of the first settlers of Attakapas, the numbers of slaves they owned, the livestock, and the amount of land attached to each household. Notations indicate whether or not land titles are clear. Some forty-three families are lietad

An introduction provides historical perspective for the seventeen-page booklet; an index is included. With wrappers, \$4.50 per copy. Order from Smith Books, P. O. Box 894, Ville Platte. La. 70586.

Winston DeVille The Acadian Families 1686

This booklet (27 pp.), commemorative of the tricentennial of a census and the bicentennial of the exites in Louisiana, is a handy reference volume of all Acadian families in Acadia. It contains names of all family members, their ages, property, and places of residence. \$4.50 per copy, including handling and postage. Order from Smith Books, P. O. Box 894, Ville Platte, La. 70586.

Winston DeVille, Opelousas Post: The Census of 1771.

Data provided in the census include the names of the heads of families, the names of other family members of responsible age, numbers of children, and, most importantly, their ages, Numbers of slaves, Negro and Indian, as well as quantities of livestock, amount of land, and title status are included. 18 pages, with introduction, index and wrappers; \$5.50 per copy, including postage.

Make checks payable to Ramona Smith and order from Smith Books, P. O. Box 894, Ville Platte, La. 70586.



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## Bids for Church Construction, August 30, 1773\*

Translated by Mathé Allain

In the year 1778 at the Allakopas, on August 30, at the hour of 250 p.m., the settlers having pathered for the Intel time to adjudiction to the Intel time to adjudiction to the New 1876 and Part of the Part of the Part of Part of

[signed]

Eusiller de la Claire

Ozenne

Berard

Labbé

### How Acadian Is Acadiana?

by Glenn R. Conrad

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984) defines "Acadian" as "a native or inhabitant of Acadia," and then offers a cross-reference to the term "Cajun." The dictionary definition of Cajun is "a Louisianian descended from Frenchspeaking immigrants from Acadia." For a long time, but certainly within the last decade or so, the terms Acadian and Cajun have frequently come to public notice through the popular media in its ongoing attempt to nortray South Louisiana its inhabitants, and their unusual lifestyle, Almost every article, book, or film about South Louisiana begins with a discussion of the area's French heritage. Within a short space the terms Acadian and/or Cajun are introduced as labels for the region's culture. The 1970s and 80s have witnessed a veritable torrent of articles, books, and films in which "Cajun" culture is praised or ridiculed, or in which the preservation of the culture is promoted or its disappearance is lamented. No matter the interpretation placed on the content and status of the South Louisiana lifestyle, there seems to be an iron-clad rule that the piece must end by quoting a South Louisiana "Caiun" saving, "laissez les bons temps rouller."

As a result of this growing popular tendency to homogenize the French heritage of Louisians, ongoing research at the Center for Louisians Studies of the University of Southwestern Louisiana is working toward identifying the cultural contributions of the several groups of French-speakers who settled in Louisiana in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Four distinct groups of French-speakers

arrived in Louisians between roughly 1700 and 1900. The first group were the olders, assiminativators, entrepreneurs, and adventurers who settled in Louisians between the founding of the colony in 1699 and the surrender of it to Spain in 1670. These families, coming directly to Louisian between the commission of the Spain from France, and their decembers of the second to Spain were generally referred to, at least until recent times, as the Crooks. at least until recent times, as the Crooks. The Control of the C

The second group of French immigrants to Louisiana were the exiled Acadian families. After having spent approximately five generations in the cold climate of the Canadian maritime provinces, the Acadians were forcibly ejected from their homes and eventually made their way into Louisiana between 26.5 and 1285.

The third group of settlers to enter Louisiana were the refugees from the black swolution on the West Indian island of Hispanola, particularly that part of it known as Haiti. Beginning in 1793 and continuing into the 1830s, thousands of refugees poured into New Orleans and spread across Louisiana Like other immigrants, they brought their peculiar cultural traits, in this instance, those characteristic of the Caribbean basin. Their lifestyles, however, were so similar to those of the original French settlers of Louisiana, that these newcomer soon crased to be distinguishable from the Louisiana Creoles and merged with that element of Louisiana society. In South Louisiana some of the family names derived from these immigrants are Domengeaux, Pecot, Sigur, Sorel, and others.

The final wave of French immigrant. It to Louisian arrived throughout much of the nine theoreth century, but came in gratur numbers after periodic social or political upsheavals in France. Thus, beginning with the Napoleonic wars and again through the era of the Franco-Prussian Wav of 1870-71. Houssands of French families established new homes in Louisians. Some family amames of South Louisians derived from these immigrants are Bloch, Faul, Pettin, Monie. Coussan. Crounter! and others

Interestingly enough, these groups of French-speakers maintained distinctive lifestyles well into the early decades of the twentieth century. For the most part, Crotics (be they Louisianian or West Indian) were given over to a lifestyle generted by a plantation or mercratile economy. The Acadians tended toward a more nusic lifestyle resulting from farming, fishing, and herding. It enthetes the century indigenate changes to decade a series of the migrants change to sold the series of the lifestyle resulting series of the series of the lifestyle resulting series of the series of the migrants change to series of the series of the series of centurally settled into the lifetions of centurally settled into the lifetions of centurally settled into the life-

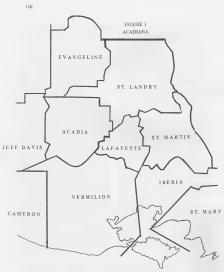
centers that dotted South Louisians. We must assume that these French-speaking immigrans to Louisians from such disparate polarisation from the West Indies brought with them even in modified from, well into this century. I would suggest that it is recent to the supplies of the supplies and the supplies and the supplies in the supplies and the supplies are supplies and the suppl

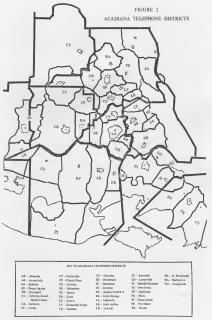
appears to be the accomplishment of uninformed media people employing popular labels, jargonistic terms, or catch phrases to attract the popular eye. Without doubt, the homogenization process has been successful. The current popular term for things derived from Louisiana's French heritage is "Cajun." Thus, one hears or reads about "Cajun this" and "Cajun that" with apparently little or no regard to determining whether the "this" or "that" is in any way connected with the culture of the Acadians or their descendants, Nevertheless, the implication is always present that the majority of South Louisianians, and certainly the vast majority of South Louisianians living in the region popularly called Acadiana, are people of Acadian descent. It is largely because of this widely accepted misconception that Acadians, or Cajuns, abound in Acadiana that I undertook this project to determine just how Acadian is Acadiana.

By Acadiana, I refer, for the purposes of this investigation, to most of Evangeline and St. Landry parishes, to all of Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Vermilion, and Iberia parishes, and to parts of Jeff Davis, Cameron, and St. Mary parishes (see Figure 1). I then subdivided Acadiana into its several telephone districts (see Figure 2)1 Using this breakdown of the region allowed for a more detailed analysis, For example, Vermilion Parish has six telephone districts. Use of telephone company statistics reveals that there are heavier concentrations of persons of Acadian surname on the eastern and western ends of the parish than are found in the central Abbeville district. On the other hand, the three

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Information concerning the telephone districts of Acadisma was generously supplied by South Central Bell Telephone Company, the Evangaine Telephone Company, and the Delcambre Telephone Company. Evanseline Parish, being largely rural with a sparce population, has been designated a single telephone

district. The Evangeline Telephone Company severe the parish with the exception of the community of St. Landry, which falls into the Bunkie Telephone District of South Central Bell, and a small area in the southern part of the parish severed by Bell's Funice district.





telephone districts of Iberia Parish allow for the fact that the highest percentage of Acadian surnames appear in the Loreauville district

South Central Bell Telephone Company provides service to twenty-six of the thirty nine telephone districts.2 The remaining twelve districts are serviced by independent telephone companies. For the purposes of this enumeration, the various telephone companies provided statistics on the overall number of residences in the districts as well as the number of residences in each district having access to telephonic communications as of January 1, 1986. These telephone access statistics do not take into consideration multiple direct lines to a residence (for example, the homeowner's phone and the "children's phone), extension phones within a residence, or, of course, commercial or governmental phones. Thus, it was nossible to determine the exact number of residences (and therefore subscribers) serviced by telephones in the area of Acadiana under investigation.

Then, using telephone company directories issued between September 1985 and July 1986, the number of telephone subscribers of Acadian surname were enumerated to determine the total of Acadian surname subscribers in each telephone district. It should be noted, however, that not all residences in Acadiana have telephone access; therefore, telephone company statistics for the total number of residences were used to project the total number of Acadian surname householders. In almost every district, the percentage of Acadian surname telephone subscribers compared favorably with the projected percentage of Acadian surname householders.

Next, there had to be a determination of those Acadiana surnames that are of Acadian origin. Without doubt, the most helpful source in this regard is the census of Acadia of 1714. This enumeration was taken about forty years before the beginning of the Acadian exile and immediately after Acadia ceased to be a French colony. In addition, certain secondary sources. such as Genevieve Massignon's Les Parlers français d'Acadie, proved to be helpful in identifying Acadian surnames.3 A comparison of Massignon's list of Acadian surnames with the surnames appearing on the 1714 census demonstrates that there were fewer than one hundred family names among the population of Acadia at the time of the exile. Finally, Catholic church records for the Acadiana region have been helpful in determining whether an individual was from Acadia.4 With few exceptions, church records bear out the surname information provided by Massignon and the 1714 census. Acadian surnames found in Acadiana are

Roucher

| Acnee     | Aucom     | Dergeren  | Domesti   |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Albert    | Babin     | Bernard   | Boudreaux |
| Allain    | Babineaux | Bigeau    | Bourgeois |
| Arseneaux | Benoit    | Blanchard | Bourque   |
|           |           |           |           |

"This arrey was conducted in only histyre-light telephone districts. The Weeks Island Telephone Datrict was oneitted because a large majerfly of the telephone contourne there are pennes owning camps at Oyper-more Point. Because most of the camp owners have homes clewsher in Acadisms and would be emmerated there, the inclusion of the Weeks Island district would have distorted results. Camp owners (now new others, the inclusion of the Weeks Island district would have distorted results. Camp owners (now new others, the indicate of the Weeks Island district would have distorted results. Camp owners (now how red how owners of the camparation).

<sup>3</sup>Genevieve Massignon, Les Parlers français d'Acadie 2 vols. (Paris, 1965).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Volumes I and II of Donald J. Hebert's Southwest Louisiana Records were particularly helpful.

Boutin Brasseaux Fournier Breaux Gaudet Broussard Gautreau Chaisson Girouard Comeaux Gaudin Cormier Granger Guidry Daigre Hebert

Daigle Guilbeau
Daigre Hebert
David Labauve
Doiron Lalande
Doucet Landry
Dugas LeBlanc
Duhon Leger

Dugas Le Blanc
Duhon Leger
Dupuis Lejeune

During the course of the last two centuries some Acadian surnames have under-

gone spelling variations. For example,

some members of the Bourque family spell the name Bourg; Breaux is also rendered Braud and Breau. Some members of the Lalande family spell the name Lallande or Lalonde. Sonnier is also spelled Saunier. Regardless, all spelling variations of a name have been taken into account for the purpose of this study. It was relatively easy to arrive at a list of family names which more than likely had links with Acadia. What presents a difficulty is the fact that most Acadian surnames originated in France and are therefore identical to French surnames which have had no connection with Acadia. Thus it is possible that a person today carrying an apparently Acadian surname is actually descended from a Frenchman who never saw Acadia but nevertheless settled in Louisiana. Good examples of family names that can be either "Creole" or "Acadian" are Allain, Boucher, Daigle, Dupuis, Lalande, LeBlanc, Leger, Pellerin, Simon, and others. For the purpose of this study, however, families with these surnames living in Acadiana were adjudged to be of Acadian descent, unless informaLouviere Prince Mallet Richard Martin Rivet Mazarolle Robichaud Meaux Roy Melancon Savoie Michaud Simon Mire Sonnier Sonnier Nouton Thibault Naquin Thibodeaux Pellerin Theriot

Naquin Pellerin Pitre Poirier Pothier Prejean Primeaux

to the contrary was discovered (as in the case of the Simon family of Jberia Parish and the Allain family of St. Mary Parish).

Vincent

and the Allain family of St. Mary pratus).
A far greater problem is the fact that some Acadian surraines are common and a state of the state of the

Once the statistics presented in Figure 3 were compiled, it became possible to answer the question: "How Acadian's Acadian's Projecting the Acadian surame statistics to the overall Acadian population of a paper and the proposition of Acadian's of Acadian's armans in the general population of Acadian is of Acadian armans in the general population is found in a consistency of Acadian surames in the general population is found in the properties of Acadian surames in the general population is found in the control of the properties o

| 154                                  |                        | FIGURE 3                       |                                            |                    |  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| ACADIANA TELEPHONE ACCESS STATISTICS |                        |                                |                                            |                    |  |
|                                      | ACADI                  | BY TELEPHONE DIS               |                                            |                    |  |
|                                      |                        | DI TELETIONE DE                | 1 MC13                                     |                    |  |
| KEY                                  | TELEPHONE<br>DISTRICT  | TOTAL TELEPHONE<br>SUBSCRIBERS | TELEPHONE SUBCRIBERS<br>OF ACADIAN SURNAME | PERCENT<br>ACADIAN |  |
| AB                                   | Abbeville              | 8115                           | 2556                                       | 31.4               |  |
| AR                                   | Amaudville             | 1378                           | 334                                        | 29.2               |  |
| BA                                   | Baldwin                | 1593                           | 194                                        | 12.1               |  |
| BB                                   | Breaux Bridge          | 3253                           | 1068                                       | 32.8               |  |
| BR                                   | Broussard              | 3071                           | 610                                        | 19.8               |  |
| CG                                   | Cankton, Sunset        |                                |                                            |                    |  |
|                                      | Grand Coteau           | 1928                           | 520                                        | 26.9               |  |
| CA                                   | Carenero               | 5216                           | 1473                                       | 28.2               |  |
| CE                                   | Cecilia                | 992                            | 305                                        | 30.7               |  |
| CT                                   | Centerville            | 760                            | 147                                        | 19.3               |  |
| CP                                   | Church Point           | 2347                           | 853                                        | 36.3               |  |
| CR                                   | Crowley                | 8304                           | 2063                                       | 24.8               |  |
| DE                                   | Delcambre              | 917                            | 367                                        | 40.0               |  |
| DU                                   | Duson                  | 2626                           | 887                                        | 33.7               |  |
| ER                                   | Erath                  | 2007                           | 796                                        | 39.7               |  |
| EU                                   | Funice                 | 6280                           | 869                                        | 13.8               |  |
| EV                                   | Evangeline Parish      | 0200                           | 009                                        | 13.0               |  |
| E.v                                  | (Ville Platte, Mam     |                                |                                            |                    |  |
|                                      | Chatagnier, Pine P     |                                |                                            |                    |  |
|                                      | Turkey Creek)          | 8415                           | 526                                        | 6.2                |  |
| FR                                   | Franklin               | 4062                           | 627                                        | 15.4               |  |
| GU                                   | Gueydan                | 1262                           | 483                                        | 38.2               |  |
| HE                                   | Henderson              | 966                            | 286                                        | 29.6               |  |
| JE.                                  | Jeangerste             | 3230                           | 602                                        | 18.6               |  |
| JE                                   | Jeanerette<br>Jennings | 5663                           | 1400                                       | 24.7               |  |
| KF                                   |                        |                                |                                            |                    |  |
|                                      | Kaplan-Forked Is.      |                                | 1389                                       | 39.5               |  |
| KS                                   | Krotz Springs          | 510                            | 69                                         | 13.5               |  |
| LA                                   | Lafayette              | 45,729                         | 8563                                       | 18.7               |  |
| LK                                   | Lake Arthur            | 1660                           | 544                                        | 32.7               |  |
| LW                                   | Lawtell                | 1418                           | 260                                        | 18.3               |  |
| LE                                   | Leonville              | 810                            | 153                                        | 18.5               |  |
| LO                                   | Loreauville            | 1314                           | 311                                        | 23.6               |  |
| M                                    | Melville-Palmetto      | 940                            | 82                                         | 8.7                |  |
| NI                                   | New Iberia             | 17,526                         | 3152                                       | 18.1               |  |
| OP                                   | Opelousas              | 9882                           | 1401                                       | 14.2               |  |
| PA                                   | Parks                  | 866                            | 322                                        | 37.1               |  |
| P1                                   | Pecan Island           | 237                            | 64                                         | 27.0               |  |
| PB                                   | Port Barre             | 1525                           | 241                                        | 15.8               |  |
| RA                                   | Rayne                  | 3952                           | 1190                                       | 30.1               |  |
| SM                                   | St. Martinville        | 3912                           | 942                                        | 24.0               |  |
| WA                                   | Washington             | 1339                           | 137                                        | 10.2               |  |
| YO                                   | Youngsville            | 3391                           | 868                                        | 25.5               |  |

FIGURE 4

HIGHEST TO LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF ACADIAN SURNAME TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS BY TELEPHONE DISTRICTS

| Delcambre         | 40.0 | Amaudville      | 29.2 | Jeanerette        | 18.6 |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Erath             | 39.7 | Carencro        | 28.2 | Leonville         | 18.5 |
| Kaplan-Forked Is. | 39.5 | Proan Island    | 27.0 | Lawtell           | 18.3 |
| Gaeydan           | 38.2 | Cankton, Sunset |      | New Iberia        | 18.1 |
| Parks             | 37.1 | Grand Coteau    | 26.9 | Port Barre        | 15.8 |
| Church Point      | 36.3 | Youngwille      | 25.5 | Franklin          | 15.4 |
| Duson             | 33.7 | Crowley         | 24.8 | Opelouses         | 14.2 |
| Breaux Bridge     | 32.8 | Jennines        | 24.7 | Eunice            | 13.8 |
| Lake Arthur       | 32.7 | St. Martingille | 24.0 | Krotz Springs     | 13.5 |
| Abbeville         | 31.4 | Loreauville     | 23.6 | Baldwin           | 12.1 |
| Cocilia           | 30.7 | Broussard       | 19.8 | Washington        | 10.2 |
| Rayne             | 30.1 | Craterville     | 19.3 | Melville-Palmetto | 8.7  |
| Henderson         | 29.6 | Lafavette       | 18.7 | Evangeline        | 6.2  |

to Centerville

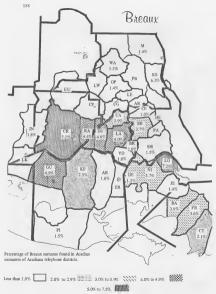
25

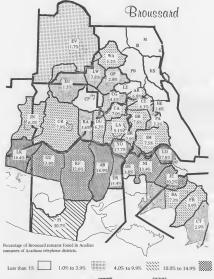
telephone district. Evangeline. The percentages of Acadian surnames, found in the thirty-eight telephone districts, ranked in descending order, are found in Figure 4. Figure 5 illustrates the information provided in Figure 4 and suggests that there are three "core" areas of Acadian surnames in Acadiana. These are 1) the area of the middle Teche, incorporating the Cecilia. Breaux Bridge, and Parks telephone districts; 2) Vermilion Parish and the neighboring Lake Arthur Telephone District; and 3) the prairie region just north and west of Lafavette, particularly the Church Point, Carencro, Duson, and Rayne telephone districts. Figure 5 also illustrates the dramatic drop in Acadian surname percentages in telephone districts north of U. S. Highway 190 and in the area of the lower Teche, particularly from New Iberia

Interesting insights are derived through comparisons. For example, the Cecilia Comparison is for example, the Cecilia Telephone District is only a few miles south of the Loroville district, and Cecilia is in the Teche "core" area; nevertheles, the Cecilia district, has twice the number of Acadian sumannes as are found in the Leon-ville district. On the other hand, there are the figures for the two untropollish and the comparison of the Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Cecilia Cecilia Control of the Cecilia Cecilia

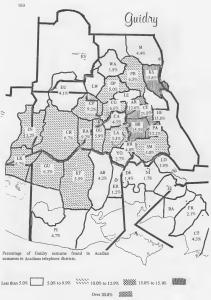
Figure 6 presents the total number of Acadian surname telephone subscribers, and the maps that follow illustrate where certain Acadian surname telephone subscribers are concentrated in Acadiana.

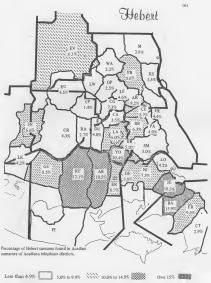
|            |      |                | F:           |                         |               |                     | 157        |
|------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|
|            |      |                | rig          | pure 6                  |               |                     |            |
|            |      | MIDADED OF     | ACADIAN      | CUDNIAME                | UBSCRIBERS    |                     |            |
|            |      |                |              | SURNAME S<br>ELEPHONE S |               | >                   |            |
|            |      |                |              |                         | 85-July 1986) |                     |            |
|            |      | (Data: Telep   | none Direct  | ories, Sept. 19         | 63-July 1980) |                     |            |
| Achee      | 14   | Chaisson       | 190          | 0.11                    |               | Pitre               | 364        |
| Albert     | 63   | Comeaux        | 830          | Guidry<br>Guilbeau      | 1948          | Poirier             | 304<br>94  |
| Allain     | 11   | Comier         | 823          | Hebert                  | 2286          |                     | 387        |
| Arceneaux  | 450  | Cvr            | 4            | Labauve                 | 71            | Prejean<br>Primeaux | 241        |
|            | 167  | Daigle         | 470          | Lalande                 | 135           | Primeaux<br>Prince  | 62         |
| Aucoin     | 76   | Daigre         | 8            | Landry                  | 1721          | Richard             | 1606       |
| Babin      |      | David          | 235          | LeBlanc                 | 1695          | Rivet               | 52         |
| Babineaux  | 368  | Doiron         | 21           | Leger                   | 749           |                     | 217        |
| Benoit     | 578  | Doucet         | 545          |                         | 496           | Robichaud           | 334        |
| Bergeron   | 342  |                | 594          | Lejeune<br>Louviere     | 296           | Roy                 |            |
| Bernard    | 500  | Dugas<br>Duhon | 763          | Mallet                  | 67            | Savoie              | 549        |
| Blanchard  | 356  | Dunon          | 382          | Martin                  | 535           |                     | 594<br>717 |
| Boucher    |      | Foret          | 65           | Meaux                   | 345           | Sonnier             | 84         |
| Boudreaux  | 233  | Fournier       | 25           | Melancon                | 345<br>406    | Thibault<br>Theriot | 414        |
| Bourque    | 64   | Gaudet         | 48           | Michand                 |               | Thibodeaux          | 1490       |
| Boutin     |      | Gaudet         | 27           | Mire                    | 26            | Trahan              |            |
| Brasseaux  | 191  | Gaudin         | 238          | Mouton                  | 271           | Vincent             | 1284       |
| Breaux     |      |                | 203          |                         | 665           | vincent             | 4 55       |
|            | 3247 | Girouard       | 303          | Naquin<br>Pellerin      | 91            |                     |            |
| Bujol      | 2    | Granger        | 303          | reiterin                | 143           |                     |            |
|            |      | 1010           | TANK CITTON  | AME SUBCRI              | nrne          |                     |            |
|            |      |                |              | LEPHONE SE              |               |                     |            |
|            |      |                |              | ng numerical s          |               |                     |            |
|            |      | (arranged      | ın descendii | ig numericai s          | equence)      |                     |            |
|            |      |                |              |                         |               |                     |            |
| Broussard  | 3247 | Savoie         | 549          | Granger                 | 303           | Mallet              | 67         |
| Hebert     | 2286 | Doucet         | 545          | Louviere                | 296           | Foret               | 65         |
| Guidry     | 1948 | Martin         | 535          | Mire                    | 271           | Boutin              | 64         |
| Landry     | 1721 | Bernard        | 500          | Primeaux                | 241           | Albert              | 63         |
| LeBlanc    | 1695 | Lejeune        | 496          | Gautreau                | 238           | Prince              | 62         |
| Richard    | 1606 | Daigle         | 470          | David                   | 235           | Rivet               | 52         |
| Thibodeaux | 1490 | Vincent        | 455          | Bourque                 | 233           | Gaudet              | 48         |
| Trahan     | 1284 | Arceneaux      | 450          | Robichaud               |               | Gaudin              | 27         |
| Boudreaux  | 1051 | Theriot        | 414          | Girouard                | 203           | Michaud             | 26         |
| Breaux     | 1032 | Guilbeau       | 408          | Brasseaux               | 191           | Fournier            | 25         |
| Comeaux    | 830  | Melancon       | 406          | Chaisson                | 190           | Doiron              | 21         |
| Cormier    | 823  | Prejean        | 387          | Aucoin                  | 167           | Achee               | 14         |
| Duhon      | 763  | Dupuis         | 382          | Pellerin                | 143           | Allain              | 11         |
| Leger      | 749  | Babineaux      | 368          | Lalande                 | 135           | Daigre              | 8          |
| Sonnier    | 717  | Pitre          | 364          | Poirier                 | 94            | Boucher             | 4          |
| Mouton     | 665  | Blanchard      | 356          | Naquin                  | 91            | Cyr                 | 4          |
| Dugas      | 594  | Meaux          | 345          | Thibault                | 84            | Bujol               | 2          |
| Simon      | 594  | Bergeron       | 342          | Babin                   | 76            |                     |            |
| Benoit     | 578  | Roy            | 334          | Labauve                 | 71            |                     |            |

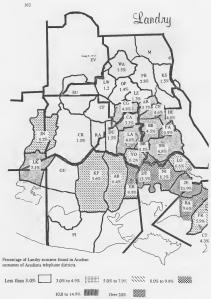


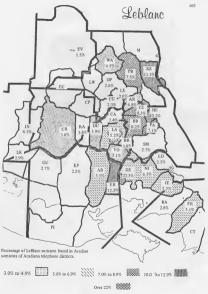


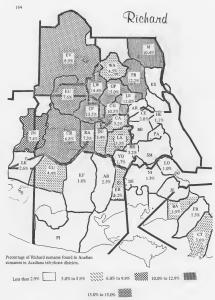
15.0% to 19.9% Over 50%

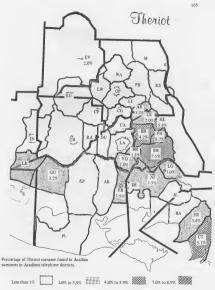


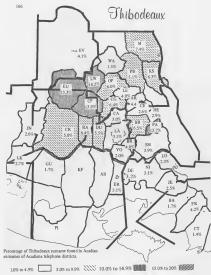


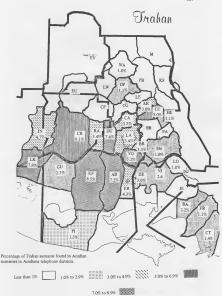












# Index to St. Martin Parish Estates 1804 – 1900

Compiled by Rebecca Batiste

|            | (Continued from XXI, No. 3)                     |                   |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                            | YEAR OPENED       |
| 570        | Provost, Magdelaine, Wid. Pierre Nezat          | March 1827        |
| 582        | Porter, Shadrack, Last Will & Testament         | August 1827       |
| 627        | Passmore, Robert N.                             | August 1829       |
| 652        | Potter, Perley                                  | August 1830       |
| 664        | Pellerin, Minors deliberation of family meeting | February 1831     |
| 701        | Potier, François & Magdeleine Castille          | November 1832     |
| 711        | Prudhomme, Jos. Appt. of tutor.                 | March 1833        |
| 752        | Provost, Lufroy (see no. 882)                   | February 1834     |
| 784        | Picou, Emiline, wife of Chas, Hebert            | September 2, 1835 |

October 6, 1835

October 8, 1835

October 15, 1835

February 1, 1837

October 15, 1838

November 21, 1840

November 19, 1841

February 11, 1842

November 1, 1843

June 12, 1842

April 19, 1843

April 6, 1844

January 6, 1845

August 15, 1845

October 16, 1847

November 3, 1847

October 29, 1847

January 11, 1848

April 17, 1848

May 15, 1848

July 5, 1848 July 17, 1848

May 7, 1849

November 27, 1847

September 30, 1845

March 9, 1839

April 2, 1839

November 13, 1835

Parker, James E.

Patin, Onezime

Primo, Joseph

Patin, Antoine

Potier, Charles

Prince, Joseph

Palfrey, John

Patin, Marcelin

Patin, Joseph, Jr.

Parvin, James V.

Pellerin, Edmond

Pottemain, Marie Sophie

Peytavin, Jean-Bantiste

Prince, Antoine & wife

Provost, Leufrov (see no. 752)

Potier. Louis & Clara, appt. of tutor

Perron, Ursule, Wd. of Jacques Dore

Poirrier, Celeste, wife of Chas, Cohen

Prados, Marie, Wid. Francisco Segura

Potier, Lucie, wife of Narcisse Thibodeaux

Pellerin, Marie L., wife of Alph. Durand

Patin, Aurore, wife of Ursin Bijeau, Jr.

Patin, Julienne, wife of Eugene Calais

Pierre (alias Pierre Benoit), f.m.c. Testament

Pellerin, Marie Eleonide, wife of François Judice

Patin, Uranie, wife of Joseph Caillier, Jr. Last Will

Perkins, Louisa Mary Ann, wife of Michel LeBlanc Prince, Josephine, wife of Joseph Dresselle

787

788

790

879

882

938

950

960

985

1038

1054

1061

1146

1150

1174

1178

1184

|            |                                                  | 169                |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                             | YEAR OPENED        |
| 1231       | Pelletier, Rosemond                              | July 26, 1849      |
| 1235       | Provost, Luc. Emancipation.                      | October 18, 1849   |
| 1253       | Paul, Jean-Baptiste                              | April 16, 1850     |
| 1262       | Pommier. Louis                                   | October 14, 1850   |
| 1269       | Priour, Julienne Pierre.                         | December 16, 1850  |
| 1284       | Prince, Marigny                                  | March 5, 1851      |
| 1286       | Prados, Gertrude, widow Antoine Viator           | April 4, 1851      |
| 1303       | Pecou, scholastique, Wld. Domensesux             | September 11, 1851 |
| 1329       | Peytavin, Mathilde                               | June 2, 1852       |
| 1338       | Pellerin, Alzire, wife of Evariste Decuir        | November 6, 1852   |
| 1343       | Pecou, Marid, Wid, Jean Caillier                 | December 8, 1852   |
| 1356       | Prince, Madeleine, wife of J.B. Anger            | February 2, 18 53  |
| 1411       | Prince, François                                 | March 9, 1854      |
| 1420       | Poirier, Charles                                 | April 10, 1854     |
| 1429       | Picard, Louis Derneville                         | July 11, 1854      |
| 1433       | Potier, Louis                                    | August 17, 1854    |
| 1439       | Patin. Joachim                                   | September 12, 1854 |
| 1440       | Perriou, Jean                                    | September 16, 1854 |
| 1466       | Pelletier, Joseph                                | April 17, 1855     |
| 1525       | Pineau, Alphonse                                 | March 31, 1856     |
| 1586       | Pourciaux, Philosie & Phelonise Mayor            | January 12, 1858   |
| 1614       | Prewitt, Buford A.                               | September 1, 1858  |
| 1627       | Picard, Marie Delphine, wife of Zephmin Roy      | February 26, 1859  |
| 1633       | Picard, Eloi                                     | February 23, 1861  |
| 1717       | Picard, Hyppolite                                | February 23, 1861  |
| 1723       | Prejean, Marie Solange, Wid. Joseph Derouen      | May 16, 1861       |
| 1735       | Patin, Marie, wife of Francois Dauphine          | December 7, 1861   |
| 1743       | Patin, Modeste, wife of Adrien Masson            | January 4, 1862    |
| 1790       | Picard, Juliette, wife of Fargnaut               | March 2, 1863      |
| 1804       | Pelletier, Edward                                | July 31, 1863      |
| 1807       | Patin, Uranie, wife of Joseph Caillier           | August 14, 1863    |
| 1818       | Picard, Jean Louis                               | February 2, 1864   |
| 1819       | Potier, Celeste, Wid. Edm. Buillard              | February 4, 1864   |
| 1830       | Pepe, Candide, Wid. Chevalier Delhomme           | June 27, 1864      |
| 1860       | Pourciaux, Arcade & Felicia Hebert               | July 27, 1865      |
| 1876       | Picard, Aurelien & Celimene Dore                 | September 27, 1865 |
| 1888       | Perriou, Horther & Françoise Lasseigne           | October 1865       |
| 1928       | Pradon, Francois                                 | March 1866         |
| 1982       | Potier, Louision, wife of Treville Guidry        | September 1866     |
| 2009       | Pointis, Charles                                 | April 1867         |
| 2014       | Poirier, Celestine, wife of Nicholas Viator      | June 1867          |
| 2036       | Pothier, Clara, wife of Harville Thibodesux      | November 1867      |
| 2058       | Pothier, Alexandre                               | November 1867      |
| 2068       | Primeau, Marie Aspasie                           | November 1867      |
| 2107       | Pommier, Zelina, wife of Bernard Romero          | January 1868       |
| 2125       | Patin, John Dupre                                | March 1868         |
| 2159       | Patin, Alfred                                    | September 1868     |
| 2163       | Patin, Eugenie, wife of Jos. Clairville Melancon | November 1868      |
| 2165       | Pothier, Augustin, freedman                      | December 1868      |
| 2103       | s course, response, mountain                     | 274011047 1000     |

| 170        |                                                       |                   |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                                  | YEAR OPENED       |
| 2227       | Ploet, Aug. in the matter of Nat. Tutorship of minors | February 13, 1871 |
| 2235       | Pellerin, Leonce, family meeting                      | September 4, 1871 |
| 2281       | Prejean, Azelie, wife of William Badon                | January 1874      |
| 2305       | Patte, Louise, app, for confirmation of tutorship     | February 20, 1875 |
| 2317       | Paul, Claude                                          | August 14, 1875   |
| 2340       | Parker, Lucie                                         | April 19, 1876    |
| 2384       | Porter, Antoine                                       | June 8, 1878      |
| 2406       | Pellerin, Anne, Wid. Duprelon Dejean                  | February 11, 1879 |
| 2418       | Poleynard, Elizabeth. Interdiction,                   | May 19, 1879      |
| 2428       | Patin, Mathilde Breaux, Wid John D.                   | July 19, 1879     |
| 2429       | Patin, Alexandre, emancipation,                       | July 29, 1879     |
| 2446       | Patin, Zepherin                                       | March 30, 1880    |
| 2534       | Picard, Julie, Wid. N. Ozenne                         | November 28, 1882 |
| 2541       | Periou, Ulger                                         | February 2, 1883  |
| 2575       | Patin, Aixa & James Stewart                           | January 30, 1884  |
| 2623       | Patin, Louison, wife of Paulin Latiolais              | June 16, 1885     |
| 2678       | Pierre, Louise, wife of Antoine Randolph              | January 8, 1887   |
| 2706       | Pettibonne, Payne                                     | April 10, 1888    |
| 2707       | Penne, Joachim Bertrand                               | April 11, 1888    |
| 2735       | Patin, Louisa                                         | January 29, 1889  |
| 2739       | Patin, Euzeide, wife of Homer Richard                 | April 4, 1889     |
| 2830       | Prade, Adolphe (alias Dados)                          | October 14, 1892  |
| 2845       | Philippe, Charles                                     | April 4, 1893     |
| 2875       | Penne, Lucie C. Emancipation                          | June 23, 1894     |
| 2886       | Prat, Marie Louise Clothilde & Monroe Baker, husb.    | November 7, 1894  |
| 2903       | Pierre, Clara, Wid. Adolphe Prade                     | May 30, 1895      |
| 2929       | Poleynard, Ame de                                     | August 6, 1896    |
| 2930       | Patin, Olivia, wife of Adolphe Fuseller               | August 17, 1896   |
| 2961       | Peters, Anne S.                                       | October 7, 1897   |
| 2963       | Prade, Octave                                         | October 8, 1897   |
| 2964       | Prade, Victor, Interdiction,                          | October 20, 1897  |
| 2976       | Potier, Joseph                                        | May 9, 1898       |
| 2982       | Potier, Anicette R. Emancipation.                     | August 16, 1898   |
| 3008       | Pitre, John                                           | October 2, 1899   |
| 3039       | Pierre, Auguste                                       | October 22, 1900  |
|            | ·R·                                                   |                   |
| 5          | Richard, Joseph (see no. 385)                         | June 1807         |
| 47         | Robichaud, Freme                                      | Noember 1809      |
| 58         | Robin, Peter                                          | June 1810         |
| 95         | Richard, Pierre                                       | August 1811       |
| 99         | Robichaux, Melanie                                    | September 1811    |
| 215        | Richard, Pelagie. Last Will.                          | September 1815    |
| 225        | Roy, Joseph R.                                        | August 1815       |
| 235        | Romero, Joseph & wife                                 | April 1816        |
| 309        | Royer, Auguste                                        | October 1818      |
| 369        | Richard, Marguerite, Wid. Chas. Prejean               | July 1820         |

|            |                                                 | 171                |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                            | YEAR OPENED        |
| 369        | Ricahrd, Marguerite, Wid. Chas, Prejean         | July 1820          |
| 385        | Richard, Joseph & Pelagie Babin, his wife       | December 1820      |
| 388        | Roy, Fanny, wife of Alex. Nezat                 | January 1821       |
| 390        | Rasin, Samuel W.                                | February 1821      |
| 396        | Romcardi, Jean-Baptiste                         | March 1821         |
| 399        | Ringuet, & wife                                 | April 1821         |
| 426        | Rose, f.w.c.                                    | November 1821      |
| 439        | Romero, Bemard                                  | March 1822         |
| 464        | Rulong, Aaron                                   | November 1822      |
| 520        | Ragan, Jean-Baptiste                            | November 1824      |
| 574        | Rigau, Narcisse Pericles                        | May 1827           |
| 590        | Ransonet, Henry                                 | November 1827      |
| 591        | Romero, Jean                                    | January 1828       |
| 598        | Rivet, François, deliberation of family meeting | June 1828          |
| 610        | Roussillan, Emile                               | December 1828      |
| 641        | Russell, Parker                                 | March 1830         |
| 673        | Robert, Louise, wife of Germain Delaunay        | June 1831          |
| 677        | Robin, Emerante, wife of Jean P. Castille       | July 1831          |
| 767        | Rochon, Jean, f.m.c.                            | September 1834     |
| 780        | Rees, David                                     | July 7, 1835       |
| 785        | Robin, Jean Louis                               | September 7, 1835  |
| 799        | Ronly, Antoine                                  | March 10, 1836     |
| 802        | Roy, Lastie (Solastie)                          | March 28, 1836     |
| 808        | Roy, Marie Claire, wife of Jean F. Domengeaux   | June 18, 1836      |
| 830        | Romero, Ferdinand                               | March 3, 1837      |
| 843        | Robert, Marie Louis                             | March 27, 1837     |
| 845        | Richards, Eliphalet                             | September 18, 1837 |
| 857        | Romero, Nicholas                                | December 7, 1837   |
| 899        | Riggs, Eli                                      | January 24, 1840   |
| 904        | Rill, Marie, wife of Maurice Doucet             | February 29, 1840  |
| 910        | Rey, Marius                                     | September 18, 1840 |
| 911        | Riviere, Louis                                  | January 22, 1841   |
| 923        | Riguirand, Pierre                               | January 22, 1841   |
| 966        | Riggs, Thomas                                   | November 1, 1842   |
| 970        | Roy, Leufroy                                    | December 20, 1842  |
| 1025       | Ransonet, Arthemise, wife of Pierre A. Provost  | July 18, 1844      |
| 1033       | Rousseau, Jean Julien. Testament.               | November 20, 1844  |
| 1046       | Romero, Marie Carmelite, wife of Raph. Segura   | April 28, 1843     |
| 1057       | Robichaud, Julien                               | August 21, 1845    |
| 1065       | Ringuet, Marguerite, wife of Samuel Viator      | October 15, 1845   |
| 1116       | Richard, Magdelaine, Testament.                 | December 10, 1846  |
| 1164       | Rousseau, Louis                                 | February 23, 1848  |
| 1179       | Rousseau, Jean Jules                            | May 6, 1848        |
| 1191       | Ringuet, Louis & Adelina Lopez                  | July 12, 1848      |
| 1214       | Roy, Marie Fanny, wife of Valiere Roy           | April 5, 1849      |
| 1221       | Ransonet, Marcelite, wife of Jos. Gonsoulin     | May 4, 1849        |
| 1225       | Reynould, Henry                                 | May 19, 1849       |
| 1254       | Roy, Dorliska                                   | May 14, 1850       |

| 172        |                                                 |                    |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                            | YEAR OPENED        |
| 1279       | Romero, Michel                                  | February 12, 1851  |
| 1282       | Rochon, Sterile, f.m.c.                         | May 4, 1851        |
| 1311       | Robin, Melchior                                 | November 14, 1851  |
| 1324       | Rouly, Joseph                                   | April 7, 1852      |
| 1328       | Roy, Celeste, wife of Chas. Dutel               | April 17, 1852     |
| 1339       | Rock, Catherine                                 | November 8, 1852   |
| 1344       | Ralley, Zachary                                 | December 14, 1852  |
| 1390       | Reason, Alexander                               | November 14, 1853  |
| 1406       | Romero, Belizaire (this is Belizaire Miguez)    | January 25, 1854   |
| 1415       | Robichaud, Mejanie, wife of Leon Landry         | March 23, 1854     |
| 1453       | Rasson, H. E.                                   | January 13, 1855   |
| 1458       | Romero, Louis Joseph                            | February 13, 1855  |
| 1459       | Richard, Marie Erasie, wife of Pierre Roy       | March 13, 1855     |
| 1460       | Roy, Pierre                                     | March 13, 1855     |
| 1470       | Rees, Julia, Wid. Willis Griffith               | July 23, 1855      |
| 1541       | Ratier, Gaspard & Celestine Loisel, his wife    | August 26, 1856    |
| 1557       | Romero, Jean-Baptiste                           | February 24, 1857  |
| 1592       | Romero, Dorcily                                 | February 4, 1858   |
| 1601       | Romero, Marie Anais, wife of Faustin Toutcheg   | March 31, 1858     |
| 1611       | Riggs, Elizabeth, wife of J. F. Reynolds        | July 9, 1858       |
| 1610       | Rochon, Valmont, f.m.c.                         | July 13, 1858      |
| 1641       | Romero, Julie, Wid, J. Viator & C. Felix Vallot | July 13, 1859      |
| 1643       | Robichaud, Paul Leufroy                         | July 13, 1859      |
| 1648       | Ratier, Caroline, Wid. Jules Blanchet           | July 13, 1859      |
| 1664       | Rillieux, Eleonore, Wid. Jean Lesassier         | January 11, 1860   |
| 1681       | Rochon, Francois                                | June 9, 1860       |
| 1686       | Richard, Celeste, wife of Chas. Babineaux       | July 2, 1860       |
| 1692       | Robichaud, Alexandre                            | September 11, 1860 |
| 1701       | Romero, Theodule                                | October 15, 1860   |
| 1732       | Robichaud, Julienne Wid. Joseph Patin           | October 1, 1861    |
| 1852       | Romero, Raphael                                 | April 4, 1865      |
| 1846       | Richard, Augustin                               | April 4, 1865      |
| 1859       | Richard, Theophile                              | July 27, 1865      |
|            |                                                 |                    |

September 4, 1865

December 4, 1865

January 6, 1866

February 8, 1866

March 7, 1866

June 20, 1866

June 20, 1866

July 24, 1866

March 5, 1867

November 10, 1866

December 10, 1867

December 27, 1867

January 22, 1868

February 11, 1869

May 7, 1866

Romero, Desire

Romero, Balthazard

Robichaud, Victoire

Roy, Nicholas Alcide

Romero, Antoine

Robichaud, Valiere

Romero, Michel

Romero, Antoine

Romero, Cleophas

1906

1925

1945

1960

1962

1969

1994

2005

2075

2174

Reynold, Mary, late wife of Eli Riggs

Rochon, Narcisse & Charlotte Craire

Robichaud, Julie, Wid. Ursin Broussard

Rodriguez, Jospehine, wife of Jos. Finney

Rebouleaux, Victorine Genevieve, wife of Jos. Doucet

Romero, Marie Mathilde, wife of Dominique Romero

|            |                                                    | 173                |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                               | YEAR OPENED        |
| 2247       | Romero, Faustin Bernard                            | February 3, 1872   |
| 2255       | Richard, Julie                                     | May 21, 1872       |
| 2271       | Rizer, William                                     | August 11, 1873    |
| 2279       | Robert, Amelia, wife of Eug. Guidry                | December 27, 1873  |
| 2280       | Ricks, Isaac                                       | January 5, 1874    |
| 2282       | Roy, Alexandre                                     | February 16, 1874  |
| 2215       | Roy, Clementine, wife of Pierre Larrolette         | June 27, 1874      |
| 2293       | Romero, Leon, Jr. & Espelia Romero, Minors         | October 29, 1874   |
| 2334       | Romer, Faustin Adelat. Emancipation.               | January 6, 1876    |
| 2390       | Roman, Jane                                        | August 19, 1878    |
| 2448       | Romero, Victorine                                  | March 31, 1880     |
| 2450       | Roy, Solastie, Tutor & c. vs. Uranie Roy et al.    | November 24, 1879  |
| 2462       | Roy, Alex. Derneval. Emancipation.                 | September 20, 1880 |
| 2470       | Rabotte, Bazille                                   | December 6, 1880   |
| 2495       | Roy, Solasty, homologation of account of tutorship | September 11, 1881 |
| 2552       | Rochon, Jean Bte                                   | May 30, 1883       |
| 2553       | Roy, Lucien. Emancipation.                         | June 22, 1883      |
| 2563       | Relin, Louise, Wid. John Capdeville                | September 28, 1883 |
| 2574       | Raymond, Henry                                     | June 17, 1884      |
| 2581       | Robichaud, James S. (Will)                         | March 18, 1884     |
| 2584       | Reeves, Rubin                                      | May 7, 1884        |
| 2591       | Roy, Josette, Wid. Louis Guidry                    | September 1, 1884  |
| 2627       | Robichaux, appointment of tutor                    | July 14, 1885      |
| 2681       | Richard, Valmont                                   | February 71, 1886  |
| 2721       | Richard, Edgard                                    | October 22, 1888   |
| 2750       | Rochon, Elodie, wife of J. A. Lassalle             | July 18, 1889      |
| 2771       | Roy, Kleber. Emancipation of                       | April 17, 1890     |
| 2775       | Romero, Faustin Adelate                            | June 18, 1890      |
| 2793       | Roy, Florestine, Emancipation.                     | April 2, 1891      |
| 2799       | Ramelle, Zelima, wife of Prosper Chretien          | June 8, 1891       |
| 2807       | Robertson, Isabella J.                             | August 14, 1891    |
| 2842       | Rousseau, Albert Fred. Emancipation.               | March 15, 1897     |
| 3004       | Rochon, Malcide. Interdiction.                     | July 14, 1899      |
|            | -S-                                                |                    |
| 10         | Southerland, William                               | October 1807       |
| 42         | Stuart, Barnet                                     | July 1809          |
| 49         | Semere, J. B.                                      | November 1809      |
| 51         | Stuart, Christopher                                | May 1810           |
| 66         | Savoy, Joseph                                      | August 1810        |
| 74         | Scantling, Lavinia                                 | December 1810      |
| 87         | Smith, William                                     | April 1811         |
| 96         | Surette, Marie. Tutrix                             | August 1811        |
| 114        | Ste. Marie, Mde. Will.                             | June 1812          |
| 119        | Salbrous, François                                 | October 1812       |
| 174        | Schexnayder, George                                | October 1779       |
| 181        | Savoie, Jean to Wid. Andre Prejean, discharge      | March 1814         |

| 174        |                                                               |                |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                                          | YEAR OPENED    |
| 184        | Savoje, Jean et al. to Wid. Andre Prejean. Discharge.         | March 1814     |
| 236        | Stouts, Peter                                                 | April 1816     |
| 245        | Savoie, Hypolite                                              | August 1816    |
| 281        | St. Germain, Joseph                                           | December 1817  |
| 283        | Surette, Marie, Wid. Irene Robichaud & wife of Marcel LeBlanc | December 1817  |
| 313        | Souchon, Louis (alias Flamand)                                | December 1818  |
| 336        | Smith, William Sharp                                          | September 1819 |
| 411        | Simon, Louis Dr.                                              | August 1821    |
| 428        | St. Amand, Francoise, wife of Burthelemy Delahoussaye         | December 1821  |
| 472        | Sonnier, Celeste, wife of Augustin Comeau                     | January 1832   |
| 481        | Semere, Jean-Baptiste                                         | June 1823      |
| 492        | Steen, John                                                   | October 1823   |
| 504        | Stansbury, Charles & wife                                     | March 1824     |
| 531        | Sonnier, Francoise, wife of John Martin                       | July 1825      |
| 603        | Savoie, Joseph, Public sale of property                       | August 1828    |
| 623        | Stine, John                                                   | June 1829      |
| 632        | Smith, Raphael                                                | October 1829   |
| 670        | Sudrigue, Martin & Marie Rose RObichaud                       | May 1831       |
| 680        | Segura, Francisco                                             | September 1831 |
| 696        | Stine, William                                                | July 1832      |
| 699        | Smith, Louis, an absentee                                     | September 1832 |
| 709        | Stelle, James                                                 | February 1833  |
| 727        | Schreiner, Frederick                                          | August 1833    |
| 764        | Suffier, Louis                                                | August 1834    |
| 777        | Stone, David C., appt. of tutor                               | August 1835    |
| 804        | Stine, Edward                                                 | June 1836      |
| 806        | Saison, Marie Seraphine, wife of Lufroy Moreau                | June 1836      |
| 811        | Semere, Urbain                                                | July 1836      |
| 814        | Semere, Louis                                                 | September 1836 |
| 815        | Semere, Marthe                                                | September 1836 |
| 835        | Smith, Eliza Jane, wife of Samuel Ives (test.)                | May 1837       |
| 846        | Stuart, William J.                                            | September 1837 |
| 850        | Sandoz, Jean Pierre                                           | October 1837   |
| 852        | Scott, James R.                                               | November 1837  |
| 860        | Semere, Louis                                                 | January 1838   |
| 883        | Sanders, William J.                                           | June 1839      |
| 907        | Semere, Jean Btc. & Marie Thibodeaux                          | May 1840       |
| 913        | Smith, Chimsy Tab, wife of Jacob Smith                        | October 1840   |
| 934        | Seveignes, Marie Ursule, Wid. Antoine Cherourier              | September 1841 |
| 958        | Smith, Eliza Jane                                             | May 1942       |
| 1015       | Savoie, Marie Azelie, wife of Pierre Melancon                 | March 1844     |
| 1047       | Semere, Alexandre, f.m.c.                                     | May 1845       |
| 1048       | Stelly, Eugene                                                | May 1845       |
| 1050       | Spalding, Sarah, wife of William T. Hardy                     | June 1845      |
| 1051       | Segura, Mathilde, Wid. Jean Miguez                            | July 1845      |
| 1053       | Segura, Marie Carmelite, wife of Fernand Prados               | August 1845    |
| 1059       | Sudrique, Narcisse, f.m.c.                                    | September 1845 |
| 1060       | Segura, Antoine                                               | September 1845 |

|            |                                             | 175                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                        | YEAR OPENED               |
| 1062       | Segura, Eloi, appt. of tutor                | October 1845              |
| 1083       | Semere, Magdeleine, Wid, Jean Btc, Calais   | March 1846                |
| 1081       | Segura, Raphael, Jr.                        | June 1848                 |
| 1185       | Sudrique, Marie Perrine, Wid. Louis Veillon | June 1848                 |
| 1217       | Sonnier, Alcide                             | April 1849                |
| 1240       | Seveigne, Arsene, wife of Paul Briant       | December 1849             |
| 1255       | Sandoz, Aima                                | December 1850             |
| 1268       | Sylvestiowiez, Alex. Dowyua                 | December 1850             |
| 1275       | Semere, Marguerite, wife of Jean Guidry     | January 1851              |
| 1372       | Sezan, Adelaide, wife of Jean Andre Chantin | May 1853                  |
| 1426       | Stone, Samuel                               | June 1854                 |
| 1432       | Semere, Marie Marthe                        | August 1854               |
| 1444       | Scantling, Lavinia Wid. Murphy              | November 1854             |
| 1447       | Segura, Marie 1rma, wife of Treville Landry | December 1854             |
| 1477       | Sawyer, Ransom M.                           | August 1855               |
| 1491       | Semere, Victoire, Wid. Olivier Guidry       | November 1855             |
| 1498 bis   | Semere, Julien                              | December 1855             |
| 1529       | Soignier, Josette, wife of Edmond Guidry    | May 1856                  |
| 1545       | Stelly, Catherine, wife of Elias Steen      | October 1856              |
| 1576       | Saizan, Marie Seraphine, wife of Cyp. Roy   | November 1857             |
| 1624       | Smith, Wonson & Elizabeth Rowe              | January 1859              |
| 1625       | Stine, Mary Jane                            | February 1859             |
| 1637       | Swaim, Olivier                              | June 1859                 |
| 1639       | Semere, Narcisse, f. m. c.                  | June 1859                 |
| 1645       | Steen, Mary, wife of Wesley Singleton       | July 1859                 |
| 1646       | Steen, Elias                                | July 1859                 |
| 1667       | Segura, Gerard. Emancipation.               | March 1860                |
| 1668       | Soileau, Godfroy                            | March 1860                |
| 1776       | Sollary, Biptiste                           | January 1863              |
| 1801       | Saizan, Eulalie, Veuve Pierre Bergeron      | June 1863                 |
| 1821       | Stelly, Antoine                             | February 1864             |
| 1828       | Suzana, Pierre                              | June 1864                 |
| 1829       | Sassource, Antoine                          | June 1864                 |
| 1871       | Sinetiere, Felix                            | September 1865            |
| 1942       | Sam, Henry Etjenne & Marcelite, his wife    | April 1866                |
| 1944       | Simon, Edward, Sr.                          | May 1866                  |
| 1995       | Stark, John N.                              | November 1866             |
| 2002       | Stoute, Desire                              | January 1867              |
| 2007       | Segura, Aurelien                            | March 1867                |
| 2047       | Sintes, Etienne                             | November 1867             |
| 2079       | Savoie, Alexandre                           |                           |
| 2136       | Seavers, Adoniran                           | December 1867<br>May 1868 |
| 2142       | Simon, Alphonse                             |                           |
| 2143       | Segura, Rosalie, wife of J. B. Babineau     | May 1868                  |
| 2157       | Sandoz, Joel Amy                            | June 1868                 |
| 2192       | Savoie, Louis & Clementine Barras, his wife | August 1868               |
| 2198       | Singleton, Wesley                           | September 1869            |
| 22.54      | Salem, Edward, appt. of tutor               | January 1870              |
| 22.7       | Sawii, Edward, appr. 01 tutof               | May 21, 1872              |

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|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                                   | YEAR OPENED        |
| 2326       | Sproule, William P.                                    | November 3, 1875   |
| 2357       | Schewer, Francois                                      | April 25, 1877     |
| 2373       | Stelly, Joseph                                         | December 17, 1877  |
| 2391       | Sudrique, Marie, Wid. Daniel Zeringue                  | September 4, 1878  |
| 2465       | Semere, Narcisse                                       | November 10, 1880  |
| 2564 bis   | Simon, Leopold. Emancipation.                          | November 22, 1880  |
| 2481       | Solary, Philip & Louis Thibodeaux, his wife            | March 10, 1881     |
| 2503       | Stelly, Emelite, wife of J.B. Kidder                   | October 10, 188 1  |
| 2535       | Sonnier, Marie Elisa, wife of P. Thevent               | December 6, 1882   |
| 2575       | Stewart, James Aixa Patin                              | January 13, 1884   |
| 2617       | Soule, Charles                                         | May 11, 1885       |
| 2653       | Smith, Anderson                                        | May 17, 1886       |
| 2661       | Symphor, Alexis                                        | May 25, 1886       |
| 2670       | Savoie, Julien & Elizabeth Barras, his wife            | November 12, 1886  |
| 2672       | Sonnier, Marcelin, Sr.                                 | November 22, 1886  |
| 2685       | Simon, Jacob                                           | July 20, 1887      |
| 2731       | Segura, Washington                                     | January 01, 1889   |
| 2732       | Sylvestre, Irma, wife of Valsin Elie                   | January 12, 1889   |
| 2741       | Soigne, Joseph & Celestine Babineaux                   | April 6, 1889      |
| 2751       | Solari, Oscar                                          | August 15, 1889    |
| 2757       | Sonnier, Octavie, wifeof Hyacinthe François            | December 5, 1889   |
| 2781       | Sims. Robert                                           | October 6, 1890.   |
| 2788       | Sanders, Chris B.                                      | January 27, 1891   |
| 2790       | Stine, Elizabeth & husband Nelson Johnson              | February 3, 1891   |
| 2801       | Stelly, Josephine, wife of Aureline Bresux             | July 2, 1891       |
| 2810       | Simsim, Rosemond                                       | September 17, 1891 |
| 2851       | Senetiere, Amelie, wife of J.B. Theriot. Interdiction. | October 10, 1891   |
| 2860       | St. Pe. Julien. Emancipation.                          | January 18, 1894   |
| 2863       | Segura, Alex, wife of Moliere Romero                   | March 19, 1894     |
| 2874       | St. Pe, Charlotte, Wid. Rosemond Simsim                | June 19, 1894      |
| 2876       | Smith, Sebastian                                       | July 9, 1894       |
| 2946       | Solomon, Joseph. Interdiction.                         | January 29, 1897   |
| 2980       | Smith, Sarah, Wid, Sebastian Smith                     | July 27, 1898      |
| 3019       | Semere, Onezime                                        | March 8, 1900      |
| 3020       | Semere, Joachim                                        | March 8, 1900      |
|            | -Т-                                                    |                    |
|            |                                                        |                    |
| 2          | Trahan, Executive Bond.                                | February 1808      |
| 28         | Thibodeaux, Wid. Olivier. Partition.                   | August 1808        |
| 29         | Trahan, J. B.                                          | September 1808     |
| 34         | Trahan, Pierre. Will.                                  | December 1808      |
| 40         | Theriot, Cesar                                         | April 1 809        |
| 71         | Thom, Joseph Dr.                                       | August 1810        |
| 90         | Theriot, François                                      | May 1811           |
| 110        | Thibodesux, Seraphe Mde                                | May 1812           |
| 111        | Trahan, Louis                                          | May 1812           |
| 121        | Thibodeau, P. J                                        | October 1812       |

|            |                                                            | 177            |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                                       | YEAR OPENED    |
| 903        | Theriot, Manie Celeste, wife of Pierre Lassalle            | February 1840  |
| 913        | Tab, Chimsy, Wid. of Jacob Smith                           | October 1840   |
| 975        | Thibodeaux, Vital                                          | January 1843   |
| 977        | Thibodeaux, Elizee, appt. of tutor                         | January 1843   |
| 981        | Turpeau, Hyacinthe                                         | March 1843     |
| 991        | Theriot, Suzanne, wife of Jean C. Constant                 | September 1843 |
| 1026       | Thibodeaux, Achille & Euphemie Thibodeaux                  | September 1844 |
| 1056       | Trahan, Madeleine, wife of Edw. Paul Coodey                | August 1845    |
| 1097       | Thibodeaux, Don Louis Anselme                              | May 1846       |
| 1129       | Thibodeaux, Baptiste                                       | April 1847     |
| 1136       | Temple, Columbus Peter                                     | June 1847      |
| 1147       | Tertrou, Laurent. Last will & testament.                   | October 1847   |
| 1200       | Trahan, Eugene                                             | December 1848  |
| 1202       | Thibodeaux, Felonise, wife of Henry Hebert                 | January 1849   |
| 1315       | Theriot, Etienne                                           | January 1852   |
| 1344       | Tertrou, Anstide. Emancipation.                            | December 1852  |
| 1346       | Talley, Ursin                                              | December 1852  |
| 1358       | Theriot, Stainville                                        | February 1853  |
| 1362       | Troupet, Jean                                              | April 1853     |
| 1369       | Trahan, Francoise, Wid. Josaphat Broussard.                | April 1853     |
| 1403       | Talley, Jean                                               | August 1854    |
| 1412       | Thibodeaux, Achille                                        | March 1854     |
| 1485       | Taylor, Caroline, wife of Anstide Labry                    | November 1855  |
| 1498       | Thibodeaux, Zenon I.                                       | November 1855  |
| 1513       | Thatakata, Adele, wife of Balthazar Pellerin               | February 1856  |
| 1516       | Thibodeau, Ann Doralice                                    | February 1856  |
| 1551       | Thibodeaux, Placide Isaac                                  | January 1857   |
| 1574       | Theriot, Charles                                           | November 1857  |
| 1580       | Thibodeaux, Leonard                                        | December 1857  |
| 1588       | Theriot, Elise, wife of Chas, Babineaux                    | January 1858   |
| 1589       | Theriot, Joseph Telesphore                                 | Janaury 1858   |
| 1599       | Theriot, Louis Tellesin                                    | March 1858     |
| 1615       | Thibodeaux, Anne, Wid. Ed. A. Broussard                    | October 1858   |
| 1656       | Thomas, Ellen Orelia, wife of Griffin B. Miller            | November 1859  |
| 1710       | Thibodeaux, Feliciane                                      | November 1860  |
| 1729       | Toucheck, Eliza, wife of A. Broussard & Wid. Manuel Viator | July 1861      |
| 1731       | Thibodeaux, Palmyre, wife of Alex, Roy                     | September 1861 |
| 1761       | Thibodeaux, Placide A.                                     | October 1862   |
| 1766       | Thibodeaux, Hyppolite (Hypolite)                           | November 1862  |
| 1767       | Thibodeaux, Edward                                         | November 1862  |
| 1783       | Thorps, William                                            | February 1863  |
| 1784       | Thibodeaux, Joseph                                         | February 1863  |
| 1798       | Trahan, Emile                                              | April 1863     |
| 1853       | Theriot, Marguerite & Helaire Lopez                        | April 1865     |
| 1855       | Thomas, John H.                                            | May 1865       |
| 1864       | Thibodeaux, Jean                                           | August 1865    |
| 1879       | Thibodeaux, Belzire Elizabeth                              | September 1865 |
| 1881       | Thibodeaux, Desire P.                                      | September 1865 |

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|------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| ESTATE NO. | NAME                                             | YEAR OPENED    |
| 198        | Thibodeaux, Isabelle & Isidore Broussard         | June 1815      |
| 213        | Thibodeaux, Marie, wife of Jos. Sonnier          | September 1815 |
| 239        | Thibodeaux, Benjamin                             | July 1816      |
| 240        | Thibodeaux, Paul, Widow.                         | July 1816      |
| 263        | Trahan, Francoise, wife of Jn. Bte. Simon, fils  | May 1817       |
| 264        | Theriot, Paul & Françoise Guillot                | May 1817       |
| 282        | Thibodeaux, Nicholas                             | December 1817  |
| 284        | Trahan, Pierre (alias Pierrot)                   | January 1818   |
| 287        | Thibodeaux, Anselme. Last will.                  | February 1818  |
| 301        | Trahan, Tanas, fils (Tany)                       | August 1818    |
| 315        | Thibodeaux, Paul (alias Pauliche)                | January 1819   |
| 348        | Tumer, William                                   | December 1819  |
| 355        | Theriot, Marie Louis, wifeof Jos. Firmin Duhon   | April 1820     |
| 356        | Touteheg, Lise Fostin, Wid, George               | May 1820       |
| 362        | Thibodeaux, Nanette, wife of Pierre Dugat        | May 1820       |
| 376        | Thibodeaux, Marie, wife of Jos. Broussard        | October 1820   |
| 415        | Tounarcourt, Charles Cher                        | September 1821 |
| 421        | Thibodeaux, Olivier                              | October 1821   |
| 434        | Trahan, Henriette, wife of Theod. Broussard      | February 1822  |
| 436        | Thibodeaux, Anselme                              | February 1822  |
| 448        | Trahan, Julien                                   | August 1822    |
| 456        | Theriot, Françoise, Wid. Paul Guillot            | September 1822 |
| 462        | Thibodeaux, Anne                                 | November 1822  |
| 485        | Thurston, Edmond T. Last Will                    | July 1823      |
| 511        | Theriot, Paul                                    | June 1824      |
| 515        | Theriot, Celeste, wife of Pierre Lassalle. Will. | July 1824      |
| 521        | Thayr, Salomon                                   | November 1824  |
| 526        | Tear, Hester, wife of Bernard Lafosse, Jr.       | January 1825   |
| 53.5       | Thurlo, Abraham                                  | August 1825    |
| 537        | Trahan, Julienne, wife of Eloy Landry            | August 1825    |
| 547        | Tortou, Pascal                                   | February 1826  |
| 5.53       | Thibodeaux, Isaac (alias Jean Paul Thibodeaux)   | May 1826       |
| 563        | Trahan, Marguerite, wife of Etienne Ardouin      | November 1826  |
| 5 59       | Theriot, Marie Felicite, wife of L. Delacroix    | November 1827  |
| 568        | Theriot, Sophie, wife of Marin Blanchard         | February 1827  |
| 620        | Trahan, Marie Marg. Wid. Etienne Ardouin         | June 1829      |
| 630        | Trout, Christopher & Boswell Costell             | October 1829   |
| 634        | Thibodeaux, Cyrille                              | November 1829  |
| 642        | Ternaut, Bazilie, Wid. Gabriel Fuselier          | March 1830     |
| 662        | Theriot, François                                | January 1831   |
| 684        | Theriot, Adeline, wife of Placide Hebert         | October 1831   |
| 746        | Thibodeaux, Benjamin                             | November 1833  |
| 757        | Thibodeaux, Isaac & Felice Bernard               | May 1834       |
| 775        | Theriot, Arthemise, appt. of curator             | January 1835   |
| 829        | Turpin, Rene Francois Louis                      | February 1837  |
| 832        | Theriot, Charles                                 | April 1837     |
| 877        | Taylor, John                                     | December 1838  |
| 878        | Thibodeaux, Placide C.                           | January 1839   |

#### Fortune and Misfortune: The Sorrel Family in Louisiana, 1763-1900

By Gertrude C. Taylor

From the foothills of the French Alps to the flat lands of Bayou Teche unfolds a story of a family whose destinies carried them back and forth across the sea for a full century. Although fortune and fellowship seems to have paved their way, misfortune and hearthreak seems to have stalked them, striking at times as if to choke the lifeline and to destroy the very roots from which it had sprung. Today only scant records of their doing, a bare handful of descendants, and a marker upon the earth hear witness to this stony

Jacques Joseph Sorrel was one of the three sons of Claude François Sorrel and Ann Antoinette Combet de la Rayne. He was born about 1741 in Albese. Department l'Isere. Province of Dauphiné, France. 1 Close to the Swiss border and Lake Lucerne, so highly romanticized by Lord Byron, this was the land where the Huguenot movement took form and from which "helpless praying folk, because they would not give up their Rible, were sentenced to the gallows or the wheel, to deportation and the galleys.\*2 Consequently they fled their homeland by the hundreds, and by one way or another they took refuge in America.

This situation does not seem to have involved the older members of the Sorrel family, since records show that Claude Sorrel and his wife were well-established and probably upper middle class folk who lived in the province of Dauphiné and left a sizable estate at their deaths sometime before 1793.3 Jacques Sorrel seems to have been the only member of that immediate family who left France, and, when the conortunity armse, chose never to return

Jacques Joseph Sorrel was about 22 years old and an officer in the army of King Louis XV when he came to Louisiana on military duty and later settled in the Attakapas in 1763.4 Since military records of the Louisiana colony do not include his name, it is reasonable to assume he came with the Angoumois Regiment in 1762.5 By October 6, 1763, when the regiment was withdrawn, he chose to remain in the colony, possibly to pursue a life free from the religious. political, and social pressures besetting his native land. Like Bernard Dauterive, Louis Pellerin, Lenglistier Delahoussave, and Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire, all retiring officers in the French army. Sorrel found what he liked, and, with the permission of the newly installed Spanish government.

1 From the death record of Jacques Joseph Sorrel, St. Martin Church, Vol. 4, no. 1053. Records also show that Sorrel had two brothers in France, Louis and Antoine. St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 14, no. 7 (1793), and St. Mary

2. Otto Zeff, The Huguenots (New York, 1942), p. 324

American Claims Commission, Sult No. 594, filed June 21, 1681,

Parish Conveyance Book E. 243, no. 4593 (1838).

3. Records show that In 1793 Jacques Somel gave power of attorney to his nephew, François (Antoine Françoise), living at Hawe de Grace, to act in his behalf in sattling the affairs of his deceased father and mother in the Province of

4. Information derived from the testimony of Martial Sorral, nophow of Jacques Sorral, before the French and

5. One record does show an Antoine Somel off Daughliné, who was at Fort Chartres in the 1740s. By 1750 he was

dead Marie Belting. Kaskasida Under the French Regime (New Orleans, 1975), p. 105, Both the name Antoine and the

Right: Smokestack of the St. Mary Sugar mill scool until after World War II and probably the same spot where the Sorrie sugar mill stood until after World War II and probably the same spot where Dr. Solaring-Sorreirs steam-driven mill stood in 1829. To the left was a road leading to the old bridge that Dr. Sorrei Crossed on the night of his assassiantian and a later floating bridge built by Martial Sorrei. A modern bridge has replaced them all.





Left: Historic marker on the site of Jacques Joseph Sorrel's vacherie stands on the roadside in front of the mill. Sorrel's location was strategic because it was a gateway to the bayous and lakes that formed the water route to the Mississippi River and New Orleans. lower Bayou Teche. Unlike his fellows, Sorrel built his domain and lived on it for the remainder of Some time after his arrival on Bayou Teche, Sorrel applied for a grant of 25 argents front by 60 aments depth on the west side of the Bayou. However, in 1768, in accord with Spanish land granting policy, Governor Luis de Unzaga signed a grant to Sorrel for 6 arpents front by 30 arpents depth.6 In time Sorrel added to this grant land claimed through requete, purchase, and exchange. When titles were certified in 1811, Sorrel owned more than 4,000 acres of land,

he staked out his claim at a place called Isle Ronde, a broad prairie suitable for stock raising on

stretching from the west bank of Bayou Teche southward over the prairie and along the ridges on either side of Bayou Cypremort almost to its mouth in West Cote Blanche Bay. It was not long after Sorrel settled on his land that others began to arrive in the area. Gregoire Pellerin and his wife must have been among the first Acadian refugees arriving on the lower

Teche, since by 1771 he had received a grant of 427.38 argents on the east side of the Teche opposite the upper part of Sorrel's grant. The 1771 Census of the Attakapas Post lists both Sorrel and Pellerin. Sorrel was 25 years

his life, leaving until today his mark upon the soil

old: he had two Negroes, age 28: 180 cattle; 29 horses; and 20 sheep. Pellerin was 45; his wife, Cecile Prejean, was 41. They had three children: a boy 4 months and two girls 3 and 4. They also had 25 cattle, 4 horses, 18 pigs, and 18 sheep. Three years later Sorrel had 4 slaves, 250 cattle, 30 horses and mules, 18 pigs, and 20 sheep. Pellerin had four children, no slaves, 68 cattle, 13 horses, 25 pins, and 25 sheep 7 Gregoire Pellerin died in early 1776, leaving his widow and four minor children. With Jacques

Sorrel, René Trahan and Joseph Broussard, fellow Acadians who received land grants on the Fausse Pointe, signed the inventory. The Widow Pellerin assumed the interests of her children, and, possibly guided by Sorrel, from that time on she bent her efforts toward claiming land for each of them. In 1785 a second inventory was made, and two years before her death, she divided

all of the property among the four children.8 In the early 1780s, another Frenchman arrived to set up his claim and establish himself by the side of one who appears to have been a kinsman, although the relationship has never been determined. Hardly more than 16 years old, Joseph Sorrel de Contamine had left his native land and ventured into a new world to seek his fortune. Although the "de Contamine" may suggest otherwise. Sorrel Contamine was a native of St. Laurent DuPont, Department l'isère, France.9 Since nothing is recorded concerning his arrival in the Attakapas, we can assume that he occupied the land on the east side of the bayou and just downstream from Pellerin before

"Land Grant to Joseph Somel, June 1, 1768," Mss. 79, folder 2, Historic New Orleans Collection. In 1811, Somel received certification of a grant of 2,038.77 argents.

7. Attakapas General Census, October 30, 1774. The fist actually has the name Sr. Soret, bachelor. This is undoubtedly Jacques Sorrel.

8. Inventory of Gregoire Pellerin, 1776, St. Martin Conveyance Book 1, no. 52. Inventory 1785, ibid., book 4, no. 99. Partition of the Pellerin family, 1906, book 23, no. 129. Both Jacques Sorrel and Sorrel Contamine witnessed this partition. Cecilia Prejean, widow of Gregoire Palarin died January 7, 1806, St. Martin Church, v. 4, no. 494.

9 At the time of his death in 1820, Sorrel Contamine's age was given as about 56. Accordingly, his birthdate would have been about 1764. in the Department of Savoie and almost in the shadow of Mt. Blanc, is the little town of Contamines, named for the family Contamine, some of whose members ranked high in military and political circles in the late 17th century.



Preemptive land claimed by Antoine Solange Sorrel

Pellerin's widow established claims for herself and her children. 10 In 1794 Sorrel Contamine bought 11 arpent front on both sides of Bayou Teche from Philippe Verret. This land lay below the Indian village and above the land Sorrel Contamine had acquired from Joseph Collete (Prevost).11 In 1799 Sorrel Contamine sold to Nicholas Verret 7 argents-front of the land he bought from Philippe Verret. This conveyance indicates that Verret had bought the land from the Chetimacha Indians.

From the time of Sorrel Contamine's arrival until Jacques Sorrel's death in 1816, few records and documents bear witness to the lives or close relationship in the tiny community that included themselves, the family of Gregoire Pellerin, and two other families who became part of the group. The militia list of 1793 shows Jacques as a lieutenant under Nicolas Forstall. That same year in a petition to Commandant Casa y Luengo, Jacques gave to his brother, Claude François Sorrel, living at Havre de Grace, power of attorney in his behalf in settling the affairs of his father, Claude François Sorrel, and his mother, Ann Antoinette de la Rayne, in the town of Albese, Province of Dauphiné. 12 In 1799, when he executed the sale of land from Sorrel Contamine to Nicolas Verret. Sorrel was captain of the militia and interim commandant of the post. For more than a decade thereafter neither Sorrel's nor Sorrel Contamine's name appears in any conveyances.

In the late 1780s two more families appeared in the Sorrel community. These people, refugees from Santo Domingo, first settled in Iberville Parish and then made their way to the Techs. The first to arrive angears to have been François Pecot, whose wife was Rosalie Prejean. It does not seem incidental that both Gregoire Pellerin's and Pecot's wives were Prejeans nor that they should come together on the Teche. Besides, church records show Pellerin's wife. like Pecot's wife, was "d'Acadie, "13

After Pecot came Pierre Sigur, originally of Pont Amonsson in Lorrain, who also came to Louisiana by way of Santo Domingo. As early as 1788, he married Emelie Pellerin, daughter of Gregoire and Cecile Prejean. 14 In time their daughter married Charles Pecot, son of François Pecot and Rosalle Prejean. 15 In early 1805, Marie Josephe Pellerin, sister of Eugenia, Emelie. and Frederick, married Alexandre Frère, a doctor from Paris, and they settled alongside her family, 16 In July of the same year Frederick Pellerin, then about 25 years old, married Marie Ann

This land (about 500 arpents) lay between the grant of Gregoire Pollerin and the claim (an order of survey) of his daughter, Eugenia. Sorrel Contamine received certification of title to this land on the basis of an order of survey. It seems

daughter, Eugenia: commit consistence received cerrindation or one to this same on the cases of an order or survey. It seem most likely that the Widow Pellerin would have claimed the land next to her for her daughter, if that land had been vacant. 11. St. Martin Conveyance Book 15, no. 97. The signatures of both Jacques Sorrel and Sorrel Contamine appear on

the document. There is no record of the sale or transfer from Prevent to Sorrel Contamine. The certificate of title (A-723). states that the title was certified on the basis of a Spanish land grant to Jeseph Collet.

12, St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 14, no. 7.

13. St. Martin Church, vol. 4, no. 808. Rosalie Projean died February 11, 1813, age 72. Cecilia Prejean died January

7, 1808. St. Martin Church, vol. 4, no. 494.

14. Ibid, vol. 4, no. 3. AFter the death of Gregoine Pellerin, Jacques Sorrel became tutor of Pellerin's minor children.

15. This marriage took place June 14, 1814. Ibid. vol. 5, no. 338.

16. Ibid., vol. 5, no. 33. In 1788, Eugenia Pellerin married René Gaben Oper of Ponce en Vendomain. St Martin Parish Original Acts, book 23, no. 14. She died December 13, 1808. St. Martin Church, vol. 4, no. 547.

1810 gives the following listing: 18

Joseph (Jacques) Sorrel

wife of Charles Pecot) Contamine Sorrel

Landowner

Pecot, daughter of François Pecot and Rosalle Prejean. 17 Thus, brother and sister became brother-in-law and sister-in-law. It was the marriage of the two daughters of Frederick Pellerin and Marie Ann Pecot who with the Sorrel brothers played leading roles in the fortune and misfortune of the Sorrel family and one, in particular, who kept the lifeline in spite of misfortune. Earned through days of hard work and sincere fellowship, the prosperity of the Somel community began to show in the records of the times. An undated document, probably 1809-

Arpents Front

Estimated Value

10.140

480

Slaves

63

12

| Oger (son of Eugenia  |    |     |        |  |
|-----------------------|----|-----|--------|--|
| Petterin)             | 10 | 14  | 1,100  |  |
| Frederick Pellerin    | 22 | 104 | 10,050 |  |
| Dame Sigur (Emille    |    |     |        |  |
| Pellerin)             | 3  | 9   | 540    |  |
| Felicité Sigur (daug. |    |     |        |  |
| of Emelie and wife of |    |     |        |  |
| Charles Pecot)        | 3  |     |        |  |
| Louise Pecot (2nd     |    |     |        |  |
|                       |    |     |        |  |

120

Sugg. Wd. Pellerin 12 36 3 250 Alex. Frere A list of persons subject to taxation in the Parish of St. Mary in the year 1813 includes the following names with the number of slaves for each: 19

Joseph Sorrel Charles Oner Frederick Pellerin 23

Mre. Sigur Felicité Slaur Louise Pecot Contamine Sorrel Alexandre Frere 27

Jacques Sorrel died June 11, 1816. His death record indicates he was about 75 years old.20 His succession, opened March 18, 1817, clearly shows his relationship with those who settled by

20. St. Martin Church, vol. 4, no. 1053.

Ridf, vol. 5, no. 43. The marriage took place July 23, 1805. The marriage contant was signed by all members of the two familias and by Jacques Sornel (who usually signed J. Somel) and by Sornel Contamine. St. Martin Parish Original Acts, book 22, no. 186.

<sup>18.</sup> Mary Elizabeth Sanders, "Value of the Land Between the Attakapas Church and Berwick Bay," Attakapas

Gazette, X, No. 4 (Winter, 1975), 217-218.

<sup>10</sup> Error the Planters' Ranner April 6, 1848.

or grew up about him and, possibly, in later years carred for him as he cared for them in earlier times. Although his will is not included, proceedings of the succession clearly show that he had divided his property into four parts: 1) Joseph Sorrel Contamine; 2) Frederick Pellerin: 3) Marie Josephe Pellerin, wife of Alexandre Frere: 4) Emelie Pellerin, wife of Pierre Slour, 21 The heirs of Jacques Sorrel did not come into possession of their inheritance until after the death of Sorrel Contamine, four years after the death of their legator, 22 Perhaps, communication with family members in France and the arrival of one who could take care of such matters took that much time; nevertheless, it was Antoine François Solange Sorrel, doctor of medicine of Albese, Department l'Isère. France, who appeared in the Sorrel community between 1816 and 1820, and who finally settled the estate. He was destined to share in the next 15 years abounding good fortune with

In 1820 Dr. Solange Sorrel, as he was most frequently noted, married Cecile Rosalie Silessie Pellerin, daughter of Frederick Pellerin and Marie Ann Pecot 23 With his wife's down and his inheritance from Sorrel Contamine24 and the addition of preemptive land. Sorrel began to establish himself among the Cregle planters whose "glory days" were just beginning,25 But not all proved to be happy days for Dr. Sorrel. A baby girl, born to him and his wife and baptised Emilie Ernestine, did not live long, and Cecile Rosalle, his wife, died in 1828 26. In soite of these tracedies. Dr. Sorrel carried on in the manner of a man of wealth, well-educated and surrounded

heartbreak and tragedy.

by the comraderie of family and neighbors. Indeed, by 1829, Sorrel and his father-in-law, Frederick Pellerin were the only two sugar planters between New Iberia and Franklin using steam power to drive their mills, and as Francis D. Richardson wrote:27

They were part of the Creole population representing the wealth and power of their section. The planters, generally had an easy time of it .... They moved about in good style and equipage, but there was nothing of a snob, no servants in livery. . . They were polished people, after the similitude of their ancestry, lealous and sensitive of their honor and brave in defending it. The educated Creoles have all the advantages of the best

21. St. Mary Parish Succession No. 96. Somel was tutor of the minor children of Gregoire Petierin, three of whom were St. St., Mary Parent Succession No. 98. Some was supplied from minor charanter of Gregore Petern, investor with his heirs. His succession included several thousand acres of land, 98 slaves, several thousand head of cattle, and a quantity of processed indigo. 22. Somel Contamine died July 6, 1820, at age 56. He was buried in the cemetary of Pellerin aux Chetimachas. St. Martin Church, vol. 4, no. 1370. His succession, no. 83, is missing. Sorrel was not completely settled until 1830. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Book C-1, 200, no. 1242.

23 St. Martin Church, vol. 6 no. 216. The marriege took place October 10, 1820, four months after the death of Sorrel Contamine. Into her marriage Cecile Pelierin brought a dowry of animals, slaves, and \$10,000.

24. See footnote 22.

25. The "glory days" of the Creole planters began in the early 1820s, when the economy on the lower Teche shifted

from ranching to cotton, and thence to sugar cultivation,

26. There is no record of the child's death. The succession of Cocile Rosalie Pellerin does not include the child. The succession is dated October 18, 1828. St. Mary Parish Succession no. 164.

 Francis Dubose Fichardson, "The Teche Country Fifty Yeers Ago," The Southern Birocan (F1886), as cited in Attekapes Gezette, VI 119-20. Francis D. Richardson (1812-1901), son of John G. Richardson of South Caroline, was for 50 years a sugar planter on Bayou Teche. His plantation, Bayside, in the east side of Bayou Teche, was located just above The present swayer partner on corpor receiv. The classic Grook Revival plantation house stands today as sturdy and staunch as when he built it in 1850.

schools of our own and foreign lands. They carried sociability to an extent rarely met elsewhere.

For years in the Chicot Noir neighborhood, 28 it was their custom to meet at each other's houses every Sunday to have a good time-generally to "eat, drink, and be merry." The company all came up in good time and style with cordial greetings and were

soon enjoying themselves. Some talked crops; some played cards and dominoes . . . until about two o'clock when dinner, the great business of the day, was announced. . . . The feast began in earnest with a far-famed dish-gumbo. . . . I did not count the courses; they were "distinct as billows, yet one as the sea," . . . and the peerless café noir [was] a signal for the ladies and boys to leave. And it came none too soon for the good claret and

champagne . . . were getting to work. The party left about sunset for home, with the agreement to meet the following Sunday at Charles Pecot's. As we recall them now, in order of their plantations Colonel Charles Olivier, two Delahoussayes, Mr. Malus, Nicolas Loisel. Theodore Fave. Dr. Solange Sorrel, Frederick Pellerin, and Charles Pecot. All of these lived to a good old age, none less than seventy, except Dr. Sorrel, who met an untimely death at the hands of Negroes of an adjoining plantation-for which five of them dropped form the gallows at

No mention in this or any early record is made of Martial Sorrel, brother of Dr. Solange Sorrel, until February 6, 1834, when Martial married Marie Coralie Pellerin, daughter of Frederick Pellerin and Marie Pecot and sister of Cecille Rosalie Pellerin, Solange's wife. 29 Martial could have been one of the two males between the ages of 20 and 30 listed in the household of Solange Sorrel in the census of 1830. On the other hand. Martial may not have arrived in St. Mary Parish until late 1833, since it appears that he might have been in France when his brother renounced certain rights as follows:

Antoine François Sorrel, eldest and major son of Antoine Sorrel . . . born at Albese, St. Marcellin, dept. Fisere, France, naturalized American citizen and doctor of medicine, domiciled in this parish---declares that he expressly and without reservation renounces the part and portion of all rights in portion with his brother and sisters in the will of Louis Sorrel, his uncle, who died in May 1817, at Rouen 30

As if he were aware of his destiny a bare four months earlier Dr. Sorrel made a donation of property to his brother Martial.31 Then on August 8, 1835, Antoine François Solange met his untimely and cruel death. A New Orleans newspaper carried this first account;32

28. The Chloot Noir (burned shame) lay on the east side of Bayou Teche. It was the cypress swampland between the Bayou Teche ridge and Lake Fausse Point. It extended roughly from Offivier's plantation to the present community of Charenton.

Martial Sorrel, a lawyer of Chautesso, arrondissement de St. Marcellin, Dept. Pisere, France, married Marie Corallo Pellerin, February 6, 1834. St. Martin Church. vol. 7, no. 274.

31. F. S. Sorrel to Mantial Sorrel, "Donation," /bid, D-7, 447, no. 2007. This donation along with the property brought into the marriage by his wife, and helf of Jacques Sorrel, placed Martial in very favorable circumstances.

one time in Franklin.

Mr. Salarge (Sorrel), a respectable sugar planter in the Atlakopas, when returning a few days since from visit to a neighbor, and passing a bridge on Bleyou Tork, had contents of a gun todgod in his body. Although he did not de immediately, it is i feared that he is nortally excurded. On examining the wounds some square prices of shor were vortacted from his side which he to the supplicion the deed being done by a mulatro blackmain his whose forge were found many similar places. He denied the crime but asserted that they and belien changed by a negress.

The next day the same paper carried a more complete and probably a more accurate account:  $^{33}$ 

On Saturday last, at about 9 o'clock p.m., Dr. Solanges, who had passed the evening with his brother Martial Solanges, while he was returning home and as he reached the limits of his own plantation, received the contents of a gun almost within striking distance.

Although he was shot through and through with live stugs or pieces of cut lead, the unfortunate man had strength enough to crawl on his knees a few yards and to utter piecing cries. A female servant recognizing the voice of her master called the overseer and the driver who started immediately to his relief and found him expiring.

Dr. Solanges died within one hour and a quarter after being shot; he had not been able to distinguish or recognize anyone and thought that he had been struck by lightning. He knew not that he had a mortal enemy and pardoned his assassin.

A reward of \$2,000, it is said, has been offered to any free person, and \$1,000 and freedom to any slave who will discover the author of this crime.

freedom to any slave who will discover the author of this crime.

The only record of the solution of this crime fies in the memoirs of Francis D. Richardson: "Dr. Sorrel met an unitimely death at the hands of Negroes of an adjoining plantation, for which five of them dropped from the gallows..."

On October 11, 1837, the succession of A. F. Solange Sorrel was opened, and the

deceased's will, dated September 1, 1829, done "at my plantation in St. Mary of the Attakapas," was read. As no one would have ever doubted, he left the entire estate to his brother. In the proceedings which followed, Marial Sorrel moved that since he was universal legatee, coursel for the heirs be dispensed with, 34 In a procuration, dated June 18, 1838, Martial Sorrel was given power of attorney to handle

the estate of his brother, <sup>55</sup> and he was put in possession of all his brother's property. But unlike his uncle and his borther, Martial did not seem to readily accept the role of the Creole planter; instead, in the remainder of his life, he seemed to spend about as much time in his native land as he did on his Louisiana plantation.

Some time after 1840<sup>36</sup> Martial Sorrel returned to France with his wife and two daughters: Emelie, born August 20, 1835, and Almée, born June 4, 1837. A third child, Arunse, was born in

33. Ibid., August 20, 1835.

34 St Martin Parish Surregions on 350

35. Consulate of the United States, June 19, 1639. St. Mary Parish Conveyance Book E-234, no. 4593. Martial Somet lwas glown power of attorney to handle the estate of his brother, "who had handled the estate of his deceased father and mother."

Higher authious framon's clope ! ur un sudeine Chaten us. no wirmal montial years Daw Martial Sorre It suow Docin In tout & 1. My Sout raw Derwined to ... Signen et Sallei To mo suo de September wis hest Gast. In mon habitation follows auratta saypar O Tolaum Son Leaving his children in France, Martial Some returned to St. Mary Parish where he is listed in the census of 1850. The agricultural census of that year shows him to be among the most bropsprouse planties in St. Mary Parish. He had 1,600 acres of improved fair and more than 1,200 acres of unimproved fairst, valled at \$200,000. His implements were valued at \$300,000 He implements were valued at \$300,000 and \$300,000 for the stock, considering of 25 hoses, so to multis, 50 cover, 90 acres, 90 a

In 1856 Marital Sorral returned to France where his children were being educated, leaving his agent and overseer, Paul Comin, in charge of the plantation.<sup>38</sup> In 1863 in the milds of war, the elder Sorrel and his son, Auntes, now 20 years old, with Edouard and Emile Sillan, the husbands of Almée and Emile Sorrel, came to Louisiana for the purpose of protecting the family property on the three clantation.

Manial Sorret remained in Louisiana until his death. The Silian brothers returned to France in 1853, after seeing the plantation pillaged to Federal troops in the devastating Toche campaign of that year. Aunes followed them in 1864, returning to Louisiana with his sisters and their husbands at the close of the war. After that the Silians alternated between Louisiana and France. 39

Martial Sorrel died intestate November 24, 1867, at age 73. 40 Perhaps, there was nothing me to the seatast than acres of land arridate contision. However, in the spring of 1868 the Franklin newspaper gave the following "upplied" account. 41

Last Tuesday eve at sunset we found ourself aboard the fine steamer Warren Beile and once more engaging in the society of our companiable old friend Captain Trinidad. The Warren Beille still maintains her former standing as one of the most pleasant passenger boats that ever ploughed Attakapas waters. . . .

At nearly midnight we arrived at Martial Sorrel's plantation where we were happy to meet Mr. Sillan with whom we spent the night. The plantation is now in good state of

<sup>37.</sup>P. A. Champornier, Statement of the Super Crop Attebs in Loukura, 1649-1661, Martial Sorrel had intention read the property of Audouse Sorrel and Sorrel Containing when 16s brother ded in 1355. By 1840 Sorrels write, Contain Pallers, Insel Shander ded in 1355. By 1840 Sorrels write, Contain Pallers, Insel Shanderd the sorrel and Sorrel Containing when Insel Shander ded in 1855. By 1840 Sorrels write, Contain Upon Containing Admit In 1843, the selfate of the Fredorick Pelatria Interrup passed to the force children of Martial Sorrel.

<sup>38</sup> Paul Comin. a native of France, is the only person of the Sorrel household listed in the 1860 census.

<sup>39</sup> Fmm a risposition before the French and American Claims Commission in suit 504 Blad June 21, 1881

<sup>40.</sup> Charenton Church, vol. 1, p. 46.

<sup>41.</sup> Planters' Banner April 11, 1868

cultivation, and the plantation and land connected with the estate comprise 14,000 acres which rank among the very best in the parish. This year they have planted 425 acres of stubble and will have planted 600 acres before the end of this month. . . . Mr. Sillan informs us that his hands work well and give him good satisfaction. Certain it is we see no freedmen look more happy and cheerful than those. . . . After a cheerful breakfast served up in French style, Mr. S. kindly furnished us with

a saddle horse on which we crossed a magnificent prairie belonging to the Sorrel estate.

Even before his father's succession was opened in 1871, Arunse had been named administrator and he and his sisters had made an amicable division of the property.<sup>42</sup> The agriculture census of 1870 shows Emile Sillan having 500 acres of improved land and 3,000 acres of unimproved land. Edouard Sillan had 1,000 acres of improved and 2,000 acres of unimproved land, while Arunse Sorrel had 1,000 improved and 2,500 unimproved. Not included in the settlement was some swampland valued at \$2,490, and a \$50,000 claim against the United States government for stores, provisions, and quartermaster and commissary stores. In this claim the heirs sought remuneration for the loss of 5,000 head of cattle, 250 to 300

hogsheads of sugar taken upriver by boat, and 30 to 40 hogsheads of sugar used by the soldiers in advance. The heirs based their claims on the fact that the late Martial Sorrel was a citizen of France and that his son, Arunse, was also a French citizen by both paternity and locality, that no one interested in this claim ever became citizens of the United States, none was ever in the service of the United States nor did they ever render aid and comfort to the Confederacy, and none ever received compensation for the loss (a vast amount of property) which gave rise to this claim. The claim also revealed that Martial Sorrel had applied to his brother-in-law for financial assistance, which was generously extended to him and that Arunse Sorrel was not a beneficiary in this claim. His claim would be what he could expect (in the settlement) after Sillan was reimbursed 43 Even the settlement of the claim with the United States government and the division of the

money involved did not settle the Sorrel problems. Like all other large plantation owners whose fortunes were "oone with the wind" in the aftermath of the Civil War, Arunse Sorrel and the Sillans suffered while they saw their wealth diminish throught he post-war economic difficulties of lack of labor and crop failure because of disease, hurricanes, and floods. At first Sorrel and the Sillans endured the humiliation of selling, piece by piece, small tracts to those who had worked the land before the war. Other tracts they had to mortgage and later hand over for the debts they could not meet. In time the Edouard Sillans moved to St. Martin Parish and Emile Sillan and his wife went back

to France. In the late 1890s, Arunse Sorrel with his wife and three children--Martial Eugene, Solange Edward, and Laura Marie--moved to Iberia Parish to the plantation formerly owned by the wife's father.44 The two sons went to work. Martial operating the plantation store and Solange helping his father on the plantation. Even as if history must repeat itself, it was here that tragedy

<sup>42</sup> St. Mary Parish Succession no. 2233.

<sup>43.</sup> French and American Claims Commission, sult no. 594

<sup>44.</sup> Arunse Sorrol married Marie Irene Olivier, daughter of Eugene Olivier and Therese Rosa Dalcour, a native of Cuba: on Alariang 25, 1874. New Iberia Church, vol. 2, p. 348. Experie CM; u. Caparo C

On Wednesday morning last, presumably at 2 o'dock, Mr. M. E. Sorrel, an eathermed young merchant who conducted the plantation abore on Orange Grove Pleasmed young merchant who conducted the plantation abore on Orange Grove Pleasmed of the Conducted Cond

conviction of three men, who, in due time, fell from the gallows in New Iberia.

Another life had been snuffed out before it could fully bloom. It became, then, the destiny of Solange Edward Sorrel to carry his fortunes into the 20th century alone, as his father and his grandfather had done in the century before 46 "If its distinction was to be the first of his family to tread that path as a born citizen of the United States of America.

## BOOKS

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